New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1175. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

American Demonstration at Easton.

EASTON, Friday, June 22.

An immense meeting of the American party, and others friendly to their cause, assembled in the public square last night, for the purpose of ratifying and confirming the proceedings of the recent Convention of that party held in Philadelphia. The crowd was very great, probably the greatest ever assembled around the old Court-House.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted with entire unanimity and the whole proceedings attended with the highest enthusiasm. The Easton Band was in attendance.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. SAMUEL SANDS to the Chair, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The National Council of the American party has issued a platform of principles which is comprehensive of all the great principles of the day, and specific in its utterance upon topics which agitate the mind of the country, and

Whereas, It commends itself by its frank avowal of the leading designs of the party and the fearless nationality of sentiment. Therefore

Resolved, That we will and do hereby endorse it and acknowledge it as our present political creed, and that by it we will stand and battle for the great interests of the country and the cause of national liberty, in opposition to all tyranny, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

Resolved, That we [illegible] the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820, as a breach of a sacred compact between the North and the South, which for thirty-four years was a bond of national peace and tranquillity. That it is the sense of this meeting that the 12th section of the Platform does not endorse the Missouri outrage as has been alleged by a portion of the press, but refers the whole subject of Slavery to the proper legislation of the country, through the individual responsibility of the representatives of the people, and therefore does not commit the party to any specific action.

Resolved, That foreigners who flee from oppression at home from a love of liberty, and who sympathize with the genius of our Government and the spirit of our institutions, are welcome to our country; and that while we extend an invitation to such, we would exclude paupers, felons and the enemies of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we recommend such a modification of our Naturalization Laws as will afford to foreigners, who wish to become adopted citizens of the country, sufficient time to understand and appreciate and love of republican freedom, and to become Americanized in sentiment and sympathy.

On the adoption of the resolutions, the President introduced Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, of Philadelphia, who held the immense concourse in excited and eager attention to his eloquent and masterly exposition of the principles, doctrines and objects of the great American party for more than an hour, frequently eliciting cheers and enthusiastic outbursts of well merited applause. The eloquent speaker took up the platform of principles adopted by the party, and discussed them *seriatim* with great power and most thrilling effect. He dwelt with emphatic earnestness and eloquent force on the grand mission of the mighty national party, whose object and aim he described it to be to pour oil upon the troubled waters of sectional strife, to conciliate the conflicting interests of opposing localities, and at all hazards to save and preserve our glorious Union. His description of the insidious encroachments and wily aggressions of the Papal party were graphic and intensely exciting, fraught, as they were, with instructions drawn from his own personal experience during his travels in Italy and other Papal countries.

This portion of his address was powerfully effective, and elicited the strongest manifestations of deep and intense feeling on the subject, from his auditory. He closed his able speech amidst the loudest and most prolonged cheering.

Judge CONRAD was next introduced. The appearance of this gentleman was hailed with three hearty cheers; but it was evident, from his fagged and exhausted appearance, that he was too much worn down by his official labors at home to do justice to his own great powers, or satisfy the high expectations of his eager audience.

He said he was already worn out by his official labors at home, and must prepare the meeting for a disappointment. His speech, however, was a powerful and triumphant defence of the American principles, and was frequently interrupted by wild bursts of applause. His apology for the previous secrecy of the organization in its operations was most happy, and completely satisfactory, and his eloquent peroration, in which he referred in glowing terms to the great conservative destiny of the mighty national party styled "*American*," now in bold and open array, brought out the most hearty and prolonged cheering.

The President then introduced to the meeting Mr. WILLIAM MORAN, of the Philadelphia *Daily Times*. Mr. M. made a most effective address, which was attentively listened to, and elicited immense enthusiasm.

Mr. HENRY L. SMITH, of Philadelphia, closed the meeting with a speech of great point and animation of manner, in which the bogus Democracy and their dough-faced leaders were handled unmercifully. His address was very effective, and received with great applause.

After the meeting, the speakers were serenaded, and Judge CONRAD made a short speech, in response to the calls for him.

Excitement in the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 22.

The most exciting affair of the session took place in the House to-day. Mr. PITMAN, of Bartlett, presented the following:

Whereas, The preamble and resolution in relation to the grant of the public lands for the benefit of the Indigent Insane have been passed by this House and sent to the Senate for concurrence—which preamble contains misstatements of the facts of the case of such a nature as to reflect discredit upon this House, by showing its members to be ignorant of matters upon which they assume to act, and thereby placing upon the public records a standing reproach upon the character of the State,

Therefore Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, requiring that body to return said preamble and resolution to this House, in order that the said misstatements may be corrected, and such discredit and reproach may be removed from the members of this House and the character of the Senate.

A long and most violent discussion arose, after which the motion to adopt was lost, 203 to 68.

The following is the preamble referred to above:

Whereas, The bill granting 12,500,000 acres of public lands to be appropriated *pro rata* among the several States of our Union for the benefit of the indigent insane, passed the United States Senate at the last session of Congress by a vote of 25 yeas to 12 nays, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 81 to 53, yet failed to become law in consequence of the veto message of the President of the United States.

The objections to the above were that the bill of Congress specified ten instead of twelve millions of acres, as stated in the preamble agreed to by the House. The preamble stated that the bill had passed Congress at the last session, whereas it had passed at the one previous, and that instead of the bill providing for a pro rata division of the public lands among the States as stated in the preamble, the bill provides that they be apprinted in a compound ratio of their geographical extent.

WM. B. RANDALL, Know-Nothing, was elected Commissary General in the House to-day.

New-Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 22.

Addresses have been received in the House of Representatives for the removal of Democratic County Sheriffs and Common Pleas Judges.

Hon. JOHN SULLIVAN, Attorney General of the State, will be the Democratic candidate for Governor next year.

Western Navigation.

DETROIT, Friday, June 22.

The steamer *Illinois* passed into Lake Superior through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal on Monday night, being the first boat through this season. The steamer *Baltimore* passed through immediately afterwards, from Lake Superior.

Banquet to the New-York City Guards in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 22.

There was a grand review of the New-York City Guard on the Common this afternoon, and this evening they were entertained at the Faneuil Hall by the New-England Guards and the Boston City Guards. The banquet was never equaled in Boston. The Governor of the State, and several of the leading citizens of Boston, were present on the occasion.

This has been the warmest day of the season. A heavy and refreshing rain has been falling during the evening.

The Boston Liquor Cases.

BOSTON, Friday, June 22.

During yesterday afternoon and this morning four cases have been tried in the Municipal Court for violations of the new Liquor Law, in all of which the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Departure of the Africa from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, June 22.

The R. M. steamship *Africa* arrived at this port from Boston, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 3. Weather fine.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22.

The Southern mail, as late as due from all points, is received.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The "Children's Nursery."

There is an institution on the Sixth-avenue, corner of Fifteenth-street, which deserves to be more generally known, and nothing but its very recent formation is the reason why everybody is not familiar with it. We visited it on Wednesday, and have not participated in gratification so pure, we know not for how long. The institution is called the "Nursery for Children of Poor Women," and literally it is such, and more than that. It is not a foundling hospital, nor an orphan asylum, but a place where, if the visitors have any sympathies with infantine humanity, they may be most amply and pleasingly gratified.

Contrast the idea of a number of infants crowded together in a Museum, under the blaze of yellow gaslights, at noon on a hot Summer day, with what, gentle lady, you may see, and what we saw, at the Nursery, and then tell us which of the two exhibitions (only that this is *not* an exhibition,) is the more lovely and natural. And yet babies are so pretty to look upon, if only clean, that we confess we did get a little excited over the Baby Show, and more than once admitted it was a right pleasant thing to look upon.

The building is a large private residence, lately occupied by an aged lady, and standing in the centre of about an acre of ground, well covered with a profusion of rose trees and other elegant shrubs—just the very place, could it be retained. Unfortunately the land is valuable, and at the decease of the present owner, most probably will be cut up into building lots. Two cows are kept; the children get *pure* milk, (that in New-York!) The institution bakes its own bread, and is judiciously provided by its Lady Committee with every imaginable [illegible] in abundance; and on the green sward in the rear, —the "turf with daisies spangled o'er,"—we saw the little things rollicking and frisking under the shadow of a huge tree, in a way that would do good even to the heart of Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU, or the most staunch Malthusian in existence.

The "Nursery" held its first annual meeting last March. It originated in the benevolent feeling of a lady whose untiring devotedness to the institution sufficiently indicates our reference. Observing how improperly children were treated by wet-nurses when removed from beneath the eye of the mother; and especially in one instance that made a most painful impression upon her—this lady's sympathies were roused. In conjunction with one or two female friends before three weeks had elapsed she had secured $10,000 for her infant institution.

The object and business of the Society is the maintenance and care of the children of wet nurses, and the daily charge of infants whose parents labor away from home.

There are fifty-four children now in the house. Each has its own little bed, and really the sight is a most affecting one.

Four attending physicians are attached, and four consulting physicians. About thirty ladies form the Managing Committee, some of whom are generally present, Mrs. CORNELIUS DUBOIS being the First Directress.

Every child presented for admission must be perfectly clean. The mother must bring with her, in every case, a certificate of good character, and also a certificate from her employer which shall show the rate of wages she receives. The charge for attendance on the infant is always proportionate to the mother's wages, in some cases as low as six cents a day if a dollar be earned, and three cents if the earnings be half a dollar. No child is admitted under six weeks old or over six years of age. Mothers employed elsewhere as wet nurses, on presenting the usual certificates of character, will have their children taken charge of at the nursery at the rate of $5 per month, the mother providing the necessary clothing. Women desirous of securing situations as wet nurses in private families, are received and provided for at the Nursery until they are supplied with places. Each applicant must bring her *marriage* certificate, also one of good character. She must nurse a child, *whilst at* the nursery, in addition to her own—and now, reader, we suppose you have made out how the fifty-four babies are looked after.

Besides this, she must do her share of the washing and ironing. Each nurse must be ready for duty at 5 in the morning, and is held responsible for the neat and cleanly appearance of the children under her charge. She is required to undress it as soon as it is received, bathe it, wash it thoroughly, brush its hair, dress it—then put around its neck the number of its bed. Each nurse has twelve children under her immediate care, including, of course, some of those who can run about; she is required to keep them constantly under her eye, and attend promptly to their wants in every particular.

During the first year, laboring under many disadvantages, the Institution received 244 children.

The Governors of the Almshouse in this City show by their annual reports, that in 1849, of 514 infants received and sent out to nurse, 258 died; in 1853, of 466 such infants under their charge, 201 died; and taking the whole number put to nurse in four years, according to their reports, the per centage of mortality is not less than 40. An attempt has been made to rear children without the aid of wet-nurses, in which the mortality reached a point beyond 70 per cent., when the institution was closed and the plan abandoned.

We concur most cordially in the expressed opinion of Professor HENRY G. COX, one of the visiting physicians, who observes that

"The Nursery will not only be the means of rescuing from an early grave many of those feeble children who would from necessity be separated from their parents, or drag out at best a wretched existence for a brief period in the ill-ventilated abodes to which they are consigned in our growing City, but will, ultimately, take a place among the most useful of the benevolent institutions for which New-York is justly famed, and be an enduring monument to the energy, parental sympathy, and heaven-born charity of its founders."

Base Ball—Eagle vs. Gotham Club.

These clubs played a match yesterday at the Red House, Harlem, which resulted in favor of the Gotham. The game was very short and indifferently played—the Eagles only got 3 runs and the Gothams 21 in four innings, with two men to go out. They just got through in time to save the rain. After the play the Gotham Club entertained the Eagle Club and their friends with a cold collation. The following is the score:

EAGLE CLUB.		GOTHAM CLUB.	
1..Hyatt	0	1..T. Van Cott	2
2..Smith	0	2..Burns	2
3..Gibbs	0	3..Sheridan	4
4..Conner	0	4..W. Van Cott	3
5..Place	1	5..Tool	3
6..Colgate	1	6..Case	4
7..Winterbottom	0	7..McFarlane	2
8..Baker	1	8..Cudlipp	0
9..Harrison	0	9..Vail	1
Total	3	Total	21
Runs—First innings	0	Runs—First innings	6
Second	3	Second	7
Third	0	Third	4
Fourth	0	Fourth	4
Pitcher, Gibbs; Behind, Place; Judge, Mott.		Pitcher, T. Van Cott; Behind, Vail; Judge, G. Van Cott.	

Referee—Dr. Adams, of the Knickerbocker.

The return match of the Gotham and Knickerbocker, and a match between the Putnam, of East Brooklyn, and Astoria Clubs will be played—time not fixed.

The Liquor Movement.

A large meeting of the liquor-dealers of the Sixteenth Ward was held at the Utah House, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, last evening. Mr. JOHN MERCHANT presided, and Mr. J. HONY acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Assemblymen O'KEEFE and MUNDY, Mr. BLACKMAN, President of the First Ward Liquor Dealers' Society, Counsellor MAY, and others. Mr. BLACKMAN declared in his speech that no one should "remove a shilling's worth of his property from his premises, unless over his corpse." The remark elicited unbounded applause. A preamble and resolutions were submitted by Mr. T. T. TAPPAN, and unanimously adopted. One of the resolutions read thus:

"That we hold all persons, tradesmen or others, as enemies to the great principles of liberty, and enemies of their fellow-citizens, who advocate, by speech or vote, the principle of a Prohibitory Liquor Law; and shall deem that we are acting justly and rightly towards ourselves in refusing all personal and business connection with them."

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Temperance Alliance was held last evening, at the Allen-street Presbyterian Church. There was but a slim attendance, owing to the rain.

Alleged Brutal Treatment on Board of Ship Wm. Stetson—Rumored Murder.

While the ship *William Stetson* of Thomaston, Me., bound for Quebec, was lying in the stream opposite Bedlows Island yesterday morning, the first, second and third mates, together with the steward and cook, beat the crew with iron belaying pins in a brutal manner. The attack of the officers, so far as we could learn, was without provocation and was most unjustifiable. One of the sailors, named THOMAS KIRK, to escape murder jumped overboard, and would have been drowned but for the manly efforts of JOHN HUGHES, a Whitehall boatman, who picked him up. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the ship's officers, but it is feared the ship has got to sea.

Attempted Rape.

JAMES SHERIDAN, a rather respectable looking man, waiter in a saloon on the corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, was arrested on the charge of attempting to commit a rape on the person of CATHARINE SCOTT, a domestic in the same saloon, on the 15th inst. The accused, it is alleged, entered her bed room and attempted to ravish her person, but her screams brought the proprietor of the saloon and two other persons to her assistance. SHERIDAN has a wife and family. He was committed by the magistrate for examination.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED RAPE.

Captain LEWIS MANKINS, of the schooner *Emily*, was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to ravish the person of a woman who had taken passage on board the schooner at Wilmington for New-York. When the vessel had gone to sea she discovered that she would be compelled to room with the Captain and another gentleman passenger. During the passage he attempted several times to ravish her person, and one night in particular she had to fly on deck and there remain all night. Another time he ordered the male passenger up on deck, and while absent he attempted to violate her person. The complainant is a respectable looking woman of five-and-twenty, and lame. The Captain is apparently about forty years of age, and a German. He was committed by Justice BOGART for examination.

Educational.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

On Thursday, the 21st., S. W. SETON, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, examined Primary Schools Nos. 25 and 26. The Boys' School is under the direction of Miss LUCRETIA E. McGUIRE, Principal; Miss MARY A. COLSTON, Vice Principal; Miss MARY E. HUTCHISON, First Assistant, and Miss ANNIE M. SAUNDERS, Second Assistant. The Girls' School is taught by Miss H. A. McCORMICK, Principal; Miss MARY HOPPER, Vice Principal; Miss ISABELLA OAKLEY, First Assistant, and Miss ELIZA IDESON, Second Assistant. The examination was minute and extensive, and the scholars gave abundant evidence that they are under the supervision of careful and experienced teachers.

Legislative Committee on the Criminal Courts.

The Joint Committees of the two branches of the State Legislature, composed of Messrs. CROSBY and HOPKINS of the Senate, and Messrs. STUYVESANT, BAKER and O'KEEFE of the House, appointed with power to send for persons and papers, to ascertain the mode of procedure in the Criminal Courts of New-York as also in the Office of the Chief of the Police, the Station-houses, Penitentiary, Almshouse, and City Prison, hold a preliminary meeting for organization on Monday next.

☞ The New-York State Veterans of the War of 1812 are to meet in Convention at Utica on the 4th of July next, to adopt measures to secure a pension, obtain back pay due them by the State, and transact other matters appertaining to their welfare. The Corps of this City, at a meeting held at its head-quarters, Lispenard-street, last evening, elected LOUIS W. RYCKER as their delegate to the Convention. They resolved, also, to take part as a body in the celebration of the coming Fourth, and appointed a Committee to arrange the matter with the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council.

☞ Another little "scene" occurred in the Marine Court yesterday morning. The lawyers in attendance there persisted in whispering together in a rather loud tone, despite the objections of the Judge, who in consequence declared the Court adjourned till this morning greatly to the chagrin of many naughty counsellors [illegible]

☞ MOORE, McDONALD and CLARK, charged with passing counterfeit notes on the Tradesmen's (Philadelphia) Bank, were yesterday committed to the City Prison for trial in default of $1,000 bail each, several parties having sworn to their identity with the persons that passed the bad bills upon them.

☞ The Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate into the condition of the various Building Associations of New-York, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and took the testimony of several witnesses. No result reached.

☞ In consequence of the rain and insufficient notification, the continuation of Mr. STARRS' address in reference to Kansas is postponed until next Tuesday evening.

☞ The Police Commissioners yesterday considered the case of several officers, but settled none.

Fires.

The fancy store of LLOYD PRESCOTT, No. 144½ Varick-street, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $600, at 10½ o'clock, Thursday night. Insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $500.

The loss at the fire engine factory of JAMES SMITH, No. 20 Anthony-street, on Thursday morning, was greater than at first supposed. Engine No. 4, belonging to the city of Mobile, and worth about $600, and No. 22, belonging to this City, were destroyed. Engine No. 50, just completed for this City, was partly destroyed, and a beautiful engine which had just been completed for Pacific Company No. 8, of Williamsburg, was considerably damaged. Mr. SMITH estimates his loss at $3,500. He has an insurance of $3,000 on his stock and $2,000 on his buildings, in the North River Insurance Company.

The fire at J. G. LIGHTBODY's Printing-Ink Factory on Thursday evening, was of such a slight nature that it will not prevent him from serving his customers. No part of his engines or machinery were in any way damaged.

Inquests.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of MARY ANN DENHAM, the ballet girl, who died from the effects of burns received at the Bowery Theatre, on the evening of the 23d ult. The evening on which the accident occurred she was playing the character of *Luxury* in the "Seven Temptations." Verdict, accidental death.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of HUGH ROCKFORD, a laborer, at the Stone Works, foot of Twenty-seventh-street, East River, who came to his death by a stone accidentally falling upon him. He was standing under the stone which they were hoisting up when the chain broke and the stone fell upon deceased.

Police.

ATTEMPT TO KILL BY SHOOTING.

GEORGE BOSTON, a colored scamp, was arrested yesterday, charged with firing a revolver at another colored person named WM. ANDERSON, with intent to take the life of complainant. ANDERSON owes his life to the pistol bursting when it was discharged. BOSTON alleges that he was struck in the face by complainant, and fired it in self-defence.

☞ Mr. FREDERICK SHILEMANN, proprietor of a shoe store in Third-avenue, near Forty-second-street, was attracted to the door to observe a military company passing, and while absorbed in admiration an astute thief entered and abstracted $65 from the till.

Accident.

MARGARET McANDREWS, a young girl, while passing the crossing at Fifty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, was knocked down and run over by a wagon driven by two ladies. The girl was seriously injured.

COURT CALENDAR....SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS.—Motions and decisions.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 113, 114, 119 to 125.

Opium instead of Liquor in England.

BALLSTON, BURNT HILLS POST-OFFICE, SARATOGA COUNTY, Monday, June 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES of the 16th, under the head of "Opium Eating," you remark:

"About the year 1839, when all England was jubilant with temperance festivals and societies, and the hearts of philanthropists were gladdened with the hopes of the reign of sobriety, it was suddenly discovered that the poorer classes were becoming frightfully addicted to the use of opium, and that they had forsaken their old vice only to take up one still more destructive."

I was in England in 1839, and I noticed at the time, the London Press to some extent gave the note of warning you refer to. I took pains to ascertain the facts in the case. A noted dealer in intoxicating liquors, it was found, penned the article which went the rounds of the press, opposed to the Temperance movement—*his object being to divert public attention from that movement.* It was found after a careful examination of the Custom-House returns that there was no increase of the importation of opium beyond former years. On my return home in 1840, I found the same report transferred to the American Press. I applied to the Custom-House in New-York; a friend there assured me that the importation of opium did not keep pace with the increase of population. What the facts may be since, I do not know, and it is well that the public press stand ready to give notice of danger. Strong drink, tobacco and opium are, doubtless, the three agents which do more to destroy the human race than all other causes united.

Yours truly, E. C. DELAVAN.

A Justice Inflicting Corporal Punishment in Court Room.

From the Albany Register, June 15.

We have just learned the particulars of an occurrence at the Police Court on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that two journeymen tailors, named HUNT and JONES, were brought before Justice COLE, on complaint of an officer, who found them fighting under the influence of liquor. Complaint was also made by HUNT against JONES of an attempted assault of a gross character upon the person of his wife, the truth of which charge we have no means of knowing.

The men were arraigned before Justice COLE, and HUNT was called upon by him to tell his story. He proceeded to explain where he was, and under what circumstances, &c., when he was arrested. He was, however, interrupted by Justice COLE, who bade him stop—"not say another word, as he was drunk." HUNT denied that he was drunk; Justice COLE insisted vehemently that he was—that he was "so drunk his tongue could'nt wag in his head," and told him to sit down. HUNT became exasperated, and flatly told the Justice "he lied."

He had no sooner said this when the "Minister of Justice" rose in his seat, and dealt him a blow across the nose with the back of his hand. This was repeated Justice COLE, who seized HUNT by the collar, and felt, as it is alleged, on his desk for something with which to inflict punishment. The blood flowed from HUNT's nose freely, and he bore the marks of being severely handled. He appealed to the Justice that his treatment was abusive, and inquired if that was the kind of justice that was dealt out there.

He finally took his seat, but laboring under considerable excitement, he could not retain it, and avowed himself as good a judge of the law as the Justice, and said that he should have satisfaction and that the charge that he was drunk was a "a d——d lie." Justice COLE then seized him by the collar and, with assistance, ejected him from the court room, telling him to return when sober.

JONES was retained a few moments, and then discharged, without there being afforded any opportunity for the preferment of the charge made by HUNT against him—a charge, too, of the most serious character. [illegible]

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE ASIA'S MAILS.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Detailed Accounts of the Capture of Kertch.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE TCHERNAYA, And the Battles of the 22d and 23d of May.

Horace Greeley at Clichy, the Paris Debtors' Prison.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 7, 1855.

On Saturday night last, the company assembled at *Les Trois Frères Provençaux*, around the hospitable board spread by M. B. FIELD, Esq., the American Commissioner-in-Chief, were somewhat moved—at first startled, and then amused—by the news that Mr. HORACE GREELEY had been arrested at his lodgings, as he was in the act of dressing for the dinner in question. The facts are briefly as follows—the details will be better furnished by the hero of the adventure himself than by any one else:

Mr. GREELEY was dressing, then, for dinner, on Saturday night last. He was most unexpectedly waited upon by three individuals, two of them habited as policemen, the third, their superior, in the costume of a gentleman of the nineteenth century. This was a Commissary of Police, whose only official uniform is his scarf which he girds about his person upon occasions. Papers were produced, from which it appeared that Mr. GREELEY, one of the Directors of the New-York Crystal Palace, was arrested at the suit of the owner of a statue exhibited there, representing a mother and child attacked by an eagle. This statue had either been smashed or damaged, and Mr. G. was held responsible for its value—8,000 francs, I believe. Considerably vexed and really nonplussed at this most unexpected incident, Mr. GREELEY asked what they were going to do with him. They replied that they had a vehicle in readiness to convey him to Clichy, the prison for debt. He requested to be driven to the United States Legation first. This was assented to, though not without demur. On their way thither, the three functionaries maintained a sprightly conversation on some subject, which, as it was held in French, was quite lost upon Mr. GREELEY. It was probably upon this point: Is an Embassy inviolable?—for when they arrived there they mounted guard at the door of the carriage, and refused to let the prisoner descend. Mr. PYATT, the Secretary of Legation, was fortunately at home, though also dressed for the dinner. Unaware of the discussion and settlement of the question of the sacredness of an Embassy, he made several efforts to draw Mr. GREELEY from the carriage, whereat the Commissary was so wroth that he girded on his scarf, and awed Mr. PYATT terribly thereby, as he thought and hoped. The two Americans had a consultation. It was evident that the only escape was to give security for the amount, which could, of course, easily have been done. This seemed to Mr. GREELEY a sort of confession of responsibility, which he did not wish to make. It was therefore agreed that he should go to Clichy, which he incontinently did. On his way thither—or it may have been between his house and the Legation—the vehicle became entangled with another, and quite a muss ensued, in which the policemen managed to escape, but made the door fast on the prisoner. This drew from Mr. GREELEY the remark that they would evidently have preferred him to be killed, to giving him a chance to escape.

Large numbers of Americans called upon the unfortunate culprit the next day. He refused to give security, read the American law upon the subject, and made observations upon prison manners. Many persons thought that politics were at the bottom of the arrest, but he himself does not, though he is not by any means the first Director of the New-York Crystal Palace who has visited Paris since the failure of that enterprise. He took his meals, during the forty hours of his incarceration, at the common table—his incarcerators being obliged to pay one franc a day for his board. He was amused to find that he had countrymen in the institution, and that the society was of a very high order.

The case was heard on Monday, and of course [illegible] American law. I take the decision, liberating and discharging Mr. GREELEY, to be definitive, though an idea prevails that it is provisional. This is not the opinion of the defendant himself. You may imagine that the American population of the city has been highly interested in, and amused by, so very novel an occurrence. The moment it was seen that the incident could not be attended by danger to Mr. G.'s purse or person, everybody seemed to think it a thing to be enjoyed as a very good joke.

Before the hearing Mr. GREELEY had some reason to believe that the apparent plaintiff had been urged on rather by others than by himself, and that if the test question succeeded it would be followed by numberless others. I think he is satisfied now that the defeat of the pilot balloon will effectually prevent any further attempts in the same direction.

I may mention in connection with this matter that an artist, sent at the expense of a number of fellow-artists and exhibitors to your Crystal Palace, has left for New-York, to endeavor to recover their damaged and mislaid property, and to undertake whatever measures of redress he may think advisable. He bears letters from persons high in authority, and among them is an unofficial one from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The management of that concern has done infinite damage to the credit of the United States abroad.

You will see that the news from the Crimea is not of a nature to encourage the Russo-philes. Place after place, granary after granary, fort after fort, are deserted by the Russians, who spike their own cannon and burn their own supplies. The work of destruction is then continued by the invaders, who proceed to set fire to the transports and shipping. This series of successes has *apparently* an immediate bearing upon the ultimate capture of Sebastopol, whose communications with the interior it well nigh cuts off. I say *apparently*, because, though the whole of the Peninsula fall into the hands of the Allies, it is without significance as long as the fortress sustains itself. If the Russians possess the means of supplying the garrison with food and reinforcements, all the ravages the Allies may make upon the coasts or at a distance will produce no effect upon their general position in the Crimea. But if, as certainly does appear to the looker-on, the measures in progress result in isolating Sebastopol, then we may expect its speedy downfall. It is urged, in a Russian point of view, that the spots which are thus abandoned without defence, are such as are not worth defending. They have been made useful and serviceable as long as they were not menaced, but were at once left to the enemy upon its approach, as not of sufficient importance to risk a battle for. If it be true that Kertch and Arabat have for eight months supplied the fortress with men, ammunition and provisions, it seems the most inexplicable ignorance on the part of the Allies not to have known it, and the greatest negligence not to have put a stop to it. The Russians count on the coöperation of the heat and pestilence of Summer, as well as upon the frosts of Winter. Their Generals, July and August, are said to be as efficient as January and February. But it is hoped here that a definitive success will have been obtained before the setting in of hot weather. The Bourse, for various reasons, has not been much exhilarated by the Azoff expedition, and is not much pleased at the announcement that the submarine Varna telegraph is broken,—an announcement that doubtless many a wary gentleman will attribute to some inscrutable Governmental purpose.

The public has been well amused during the week. A brilliant review at the Champ de Mars, presenting the novelty of 6,000 cavalry, besides the usual feature of 20,000 infantry, has been passed by His Majesty, in presence of the Empress and the King of Portugal, and a huge attendance of English. The Lord Mayor and his suite have arrived from London, and have already commenced their round of sight-seeing. The last Lord Mayor who visited Paris was called the Lord Maire, and returned the visits of the Parisians to the Hyde-Park Exhibition of 1851. The present visitor excites comparatively little attention, though a ball in his honor is imminent at the Hotel de Ville. The Emperor, naturally, never appears in public with a personage so eminently commercial and municipal.

Within the last few days, the return of fine weather has restored animation and bustle to the thoroughfares of Paris, and has revived the shop-keeping heart of the City. Trade is enlivened in consequence, and it is said that the blind beggars upon the *Pont des Arts* do not fear a dead season this Summer, "on account of the Exposition."

The Americans have had more than their share of excitement this week: Mr. GREELEY's arrest; the marriage of Miss BETTIE MASON to Mr. HENRY B. HEATH, Esq., of Virginia; and the splendid dinner to our Commissioners and others, given by MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Esq., and of which I have spoken. Added to which, the American dilatory exhibitors at the Crystal Palace, as well as all other procrastinators, have received a final notice from the Commission requiring them to be in readiness in twenty-four hours. If they fail to comply with this order, their goods will be unpacked and put in place for them, and the remaining space will be given to others. Our original allotment having been first encroached upon by Canada, England and Belgium, has suffered this week a still further diminution, a piece having been snipped off from it for the French.

The *Charivari* makes sport of the regulations of the Palace in a series of pictures. One of these represents the bearer of a season ticket endeavoring to enter the building. Two guardians accost him, and explain to him that as his ticket is not transferable, he must bring two responsible witnesses to swear that he is really the individual whose name is upon the card of admission.

Madame RISTORI, the gem of the Italian Dramatic Company, has in one week, and in two performances, won a renown and a position equal, if not superior, to those enjoyed by RACHEL. The impersonation of ALFIERI's *Myrrha*, the heroine of one of OVID's Metamorphoses, but whose crime is, in the Italian version, very much mitigated, has driven the critics to frenzy, and raises the audiences to a degree of enthusiasm entirely unprecedented in Paris. The original legend represents *Myrrha*, the daughter of the King of Cyprus, as condemned by Venus, in revenge for an offence, to nourish a violent passion for her own father. She resorts to an artifice, and contaminated with remorse, flees the country, gives birth to *Adonis*, and is changed into the tree which henceforth bears her name. ALFIERI has softened the horrors of this tale, and represents merely the struggles of conscience, in the bosom of the heroine, against what she knows to be an unnatural influence from without. She stabs herself with her father's poignard, immediately after having been forced by him to make the terrible avowal. The art of the author in rendering this subject presentable upon the stage, cannot be too highly extolled. It is so clearly a fable, and the martyred princess is so evidently pursued and controlled by a passion, not known, while she so nobly brings to bear against it the whole force of a naturally pure mind, and all the resistance of "an energetic spirit in a feeble frame," that no unpleasant emotion is excited, and young, unmarried ladies may be seen there in numbers. To describe RISTORI's impersonation of the character, is impossible; all the descriptions that I myself read, before witnessing the performance, did but poor justice to the reality.

RISTORI is 33 years old, and is of slight frame, and seems tall, though she is not so. Her appearance is rather English than Italian. She is a blonde, with bluish gray eyes, and brown hair. Her face is oval, and her nose slightly aquiline; the nostrils are beautifully chiseled and slightly detached. Her teeth are long, regular, pure white, and when she laughs she shows them all, without in any way possessing a capacious mouth. Her delivery is wonderfully pure, and even those to whom her eloquence conveys no sense, find music in it. In attitude and gesture, and in pantomime, whether of the limbs or of the features, she is certainly unrivaled. She never uses either rouge or white, or eyebrow color, or neck powder; she never even applies to her cheeks what would be simply necessary to counteract the yellow effect of the footlights. This, coupled with the fact that there was no heralding of her coming, no attempt to predispose the public, or to stimulate curiosity, has inclined every one in her favor. I am quite ready to say myself, that though I find it still an effort to keep pace with Italian blank verse, when spoken, I would rather listen to RISTORI than to RACHEL.

Our own tragédienne has been compelled to accept the challenge and to emerge from her seclusion. Her annoyance and wrath at thus seeing her sceptre disputed are described as being very poignant. JULES JANIN, at the conclusion of his *feuilleton* upon RISTORI, told her she must come forth, like ACHILLES, and convince the Trojans of her prowess. So, skillfully availing herself of the anniversary of CORNEILLE's birthday, she reappeared last night, in her great, though not her greatest, character of *Camille*, in the "Horatii." Their Majesties and the inevitable King of Portugal were present—the Lor-Maire being sent to amuse himself somewhere else. RISTORI was said to be there, though I believe RACHEL has never consented to attend any of her performances at the Opera-house.

The Italian Company is succeeding so well that Mr. WALLACK has been prevailed upon to allow them the alternate nights at the Opera-house for six weeks longer, his English Company performing on the other evenings only. The latter present very strong attractions, numbering forty actors, from the Marylebone, the Surrey and Sadler's Wells. They begin with SHAKSPEARE and the old comedies, and fill in with farces—a novelty in Paris—and English ballet. They commence next Monday, and may doubtless count upon success. I believe Mr. WALLACK has no pecuniary responsibility—M. DE FYE being exclusively open to profit and loss.

ROSSINI is living in the Place de la Madeleine. The following *bon mot* at MEYERBEER is attributed to him:

"Have you heard the *Prophet*, Signore?"

"Yes. I heard it at Florence. But the Italians could never stand five hours of music, and large portions were cut out. By some fatality, they cut out all that was good!"

The price of meat continues to rise, and while the *Constitutionnel* moans over it, the *Charivari* is merry at it. It has a picture which the following dialogue, between a gentleman who has just rung [illegible]

the bell, and a female servant who has come to the door, will at once explain:

"This is the house where the dinner is, isn't it?"

"Yes, Sir, but the dinner is postponed on account of the high price of meat!"

The Grand Opera has lost Madame STOLTZ, who returns to Rio Janeiro upon magnificent conditions—$60,000 a year, a benefit, a house and a carriage. On the other hand, the Management have secured ALBONI for three months, and during the Summer will give five performances a week instead of three. The "Sicilian Vespers" are nearly ready, but VERDI is nervous, and CRUVELLI somewhat slow. It will hardly be produced in less than ten days.

It is rare that the compositors who are entrusted with my manuscript commit any vital errors in putting it into print. But I can point out one, which I think I have never seen equaled. I was speaking of the Hippodrome, and had occasion to write the word "monkeys." This word appears in your columns as "newsboys." I regret it, for both these estimable classes of society are sure to be offended, especially the monkeys of the Hippodrome.

DICK TINTO.

Affairs in Madrid.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Friday, June 1, 1855.

The Court of Spain is at Aranjuez, as you already know, and the Duke and Duchess of MONTPENSIER have been visiting the Queen. On the 18th of May an interesting ceremony took place in the Royal Chapel, which recalls the glories of Spain's by-gone days. The Queen invested the Duke of MONTPENSIER with the Order of Calatrava. Queen ISABEL was clothed in the dress of the Order, which consists of a robe of white merino with a long train and [illegible] upon the breast, and a black velvet cap with the red cross and a white plume, and is very becoming. All the Knights of the Order wore like dresses, and as they crossed the Chapel appeared like a procession of phantoms evoked from the by-gone middle ages. After various forms, oaths and declarations, the Queen took the sword and gave the Duke the accolade, and then the King, who was his sponsor in chivalry, girt on his sword, and the Duke of SAN CARLOS and the Marquis of VILUMA buckled on the spurs. Immediately the new companion was embraced one after another by all the Knights of the Order, and in conclusion they ascended the staircase leading to the Palace, to the sound of solemn music. The Queen caused those who were invited to the ceremony to ascend and partake of the refreshment which had been prepared in one of the saloons of the Palace. It was noticed, says the *Court Journal*, that the Queen, the King, and the "*Infantes*," conversed much with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, the Queen giving him repeated marks of distinction. The following day Mr. PERRY presented to their Majesties and the Prince and Princess, Gen. WILLIAMSON of Baltimore, with his two sons, and Mr. CHARLES T. SMITH, *Attaché to the Legation*. So much for white kid gloves and patent leather boots. Now, let us look a little deeper.

The actual political condition of Spain is critical. The mixed Ministry has to contend among other things in the march of business, with difficulties arising in themselves. What appears but little to ESPARTERO and MADOZ, seems much to O'DONNELL, and by mutually modifying their opinions they lose the small strength which they possess. The result of this perplexity and want of firmness has been the rising of the Carlist party, as I have previously informed you. Unfortunately the Government, instead of taking prudent measures, has in fact contributed to augment the struggle, aiming the disappearance of the mongrel portion of the "Moderados," "Polacos," &c. The war would then be not between the two monarchs, but between the people and CHARLES the Sixth. The name of ISABEL "Segunda" would not now be sufficient for the victory, as it was when she was a child. In the first civil war the Spaniards, risking their lives and fortunes, fought for the throne; but that knightly order has changed to indifference since they have seen that this same Queen, for whom so many thousands of men have sacrificed themselves, has not grasped the sceptre to reward her faithful servants, but guided by a bad influence, has disdained the ideas of advancement. The people now will fight for the people, and the great risk which the Government runs at present, is to remain circumscribed within the radius of Madrid; if the faction should increase, the Militia of each town takes the field, and constitute themselves in independent forces. The only existing tie between the Government and the people is General ESPARTERO, but he is not sufficient for moments of universal disorder, when to the recourses of the faction it is necessary to oppose new principles—ESPARTERO faction especially—by a circular directed to the Bishops of different dioceses, with regard to separating from their curacies those suspected of Carlist sympathies, &c. The press were very severe against this circular.

The centre of this conspiracy is unquestionably Madrid. The first symptoms were, the pretended miracle of the Christ sweating blood, alluded to in a previous letter; this, which appears so absurd to you, is, nevertheless, a proof of the fanatical spirit which still rules in the hearts of a great part of the Spanish people, and which makes me fear the consequences of this Carlist insurrection. The Provinces are, as it were, divorced from the Capital of the Monarchy, since the last revolution created in each town "Juntas," (or supplementary authorities elected at the time,) which have never completely renounced their local authority. The creation, besides, of a National Militia, and the difficulty and want of communication which exists between the Court and Provinces, render the action of the Government impossible; if the faction should increase and become general, every town would defend itself as it best can.

The two parties—the most advanced Liberals, and the pure Carlists—that is to say, the Democrats and the Priesthood—the partisans of Liberty, and the upholders of despotism—will alone remain. In this ESPARTERO is behind the age. His character, which has never been independent of surrounding influences, is now worked upon by the councils of Gen. O'DONNELL, and what is more, by the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The popularity of ESPARTERO exists now only in the echo of his name. But this echo is day by day growing fainter. His opinion, we believe, is to form an alliance with England and France, and to send troops to the Crimea; but this is the last of his weaknesses, for such an idea, so unpopular with the people, would put the finishing stroke to his administration. MADOZ is unquestionably the only man who has done anything in favor of progress, but as I already said to you in the beginning of this letter, MADOZ has to contend with his own colleagues; O'DONNELL is at his side like an invisible wall shutting up the path in all directions. O'DONNELL, absolutist by character and sympathy, "Moderado" by education, and now "Progresista" through the force of circumstances, is the personification of all the most contrary opinions. No liberal Ministry can succeed with him at its side. The questions of loans, &c., are for the present laid upon the shelf. There is a Ministerial crisis, and it is probable that the reform will be in the most absolute sense. We can assure you that the triumph of the allianced Liberals will be from to-day henceforth strongly marked, on account chiefly of the Carlist movement. Some parts of this letter you will recognize as translated from the Spanish; but I can assure you that the origin is such as ought to inspire great confidence.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 5, 1855.

It was reported, in Madrid last week that the terms of our arrangement of the affairs of the *El Dorado* and Consul THOMPSON had been already agreed upon, between our Chargé d'Affaires and the Spanish Minister of State.

Your readers will remember the significant hint that something of this kind was likely to occur, which this Minister gave to the Cortes in his speech which I sent you a fortnight since. I have not been able to obtain the particulars of this settlement, but they are promised me if it is in any way possible to get at them, and I hope to be able to send them to you next week. We have had Mr. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE and his family here at the exposition, and they are now on their way to their destination in Madrid. We shall soon see what their advent will bring forth.

The actual political condition of Spain is critical. The Ministry continues occupying itself in the Press and in Council with the appointment of the new Minister to Washington in place of CUETO. This gentleman, being placed in opposition to his Government, by the settlement of the *Black Warrior* question, sent in his resignation, which was immediately accepted. It appears that he had entered a protest against the satisfaction given by the Spanish Government, through Mr. PERRY, as humiliating; and besides, that he had written to his friends complaining of the course of the Minister of State in this affair. At all events, the Spanish Press got hold of these opinions of Sr. CUETO, and censured him so strongly for retaining his post after having opposed the settlement, that he found himself obliged to say that he had resigned. The difference between Sr. CUETO and the Government on this question, is perfectly to be understood, referring to the system always followed by the greater part of the retrograde "Moderado" party, to which he belongs, and which has consisted in denying to the United States, not only a courteous satisfaction, but even their most legitimate and just reclamations. The Spanish "moderado" party, formerly represented by NARVAEZ, has always been distinguished by its profound antipathy towards the United States, and there has hardly been one chief of this party who, when in power, has not launched some stone towards us hurtful to our interests. PEZUELA put the finishing touch to this mistaken policy with the outrage of the *Black Warrior*, Señor CUETO, intimately connected with this personage, could not approve of the satisfaction given by his Government. The settlement of this question, which inaugurated a new policy, has not only wounded many members of the "moderado" party, but has also clearly demonstrated the sympathies of the advanced Liberals towards us and our Government. The speech of Señor ORDAX, chief orator of the Mountain in the Cortes, which I sent you some time since, clearly manifests this difference, and one of the most stormy sessions which will take place in the Assembly, will be, according to my letters from Madrid, that in which the documents relative to the settlement of the *Black Warrior* case, are presented. The deputies, MM. FEIJOO and MARIATEGUI, have sharpened their tongues to rasp the weatherbeaten skin of the Minister of State, whilst ORDAX and those of his faction will accuse the former Ministers for not having, by a reasonable and just course, prevented the authorities in Cuba from having been wanting so often in the consideration due to the interests of a friendly nation with which they desire the best and closest relations. This known attitude of the Chamber has rendered the appointment of a "moderado" in place of Señor CUETO very difficult. Much has been said in favor of ORDAX, but as I have remarked before, there are many probabilities in favor of OLIVET, who belongs to what is denominated the "old fogy" faction of the "progresista" party. Besides, Señor CUETO had arrogated to himself the liberty to act alone upon these questions, since he took his instructions in Madrid, *en route* for Washington. He confided in the defence of Cuba, not through an amicable arrangement with us, but through the aid of the Emperor NAPOLEON, who, it appears, had promised him his protection as regards Spain. Tranquil and satisfied with this guarantee, Señor CUETO did not think it necessary to make any concessions to a country which has always inspired fear and jealousy in the minds of all those in Europe who are of his opinions.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 6, 1855.

News has reached me, just in time for the steamer's mail of to-day, that the Spanish Government had agreed to dismiss the Governor of Sagua la Grande from his office, and to punish the officer in command of the *Ferrolana*, if he has exceeded his orders in the affair of the *El Dorado*, which orders, it seems, were explicit not to stop vessels or make any search until after they had entered the waters under the jurisdiction of Cuba. The Spanish Government also makes a solemn declaration that it has not been the intention of Spain, nor does she pretend even to have any right to visit or search American vessels on the high seas.

It would be difficult to say what more can be asked of her.

I have noticed a report from Cuba that the Governor of Sagua la Grande has been already dismissed from his post. If so, then the action of the Captain General has anticipated this resolution on the part of the Government at Madrid. Yours, ever truly,

AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Capture of Kertch.

Correspondence of the London Times.

OFF KERTCH, Friday, May 25, 1855.

It will not be in my power to do more than announce the complete success of the expedition up to the present date, and the reduction of the forts and flight of the garrison, without loss on our side. For some time back it was believed that General CANROBERT had incurred the serious displeasure of his Imperial master for the check given to the first expedition, which was laid at his door, and it was understood that Gen. PELISSIER would inaugurate his command by some very decisive *coup*. On Monday the principal officers received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark on Tuesday, and it was no longer doubtful that an expedition was preparing against Kertch and against the Russians in the Sea of Azoff. The command of the British contingent was conferred, as before, on Sir GEORGE BROWN. It was intended that the 4th Dragoon Guards and 10th Hussars should accompany the troops, but the Lieutenant General did not think it advisable to take so many cavalry, and accordingly only 50 Hussars of the 8th Royal Irish were detached for vidette and orderly duties. The troops consisted of the 42d, 71st, and 93d Regiments, and a portion of the 79th Regiment. It is said that the flank companies of the Guards are with the expedition, but I have failed to discover their bearskins and white epaulettes on board any of the ships. They were, however, ordered to hold themselves in readiness when I embarked. Major BARKER was placed in command of the artillery, and 5,000 Turks were put on board our ships at Kamiesch, together with a great quantity of intrenching tools. It is not unlikely that the Turks will intrench themselves in Kertch, and that a number of our smaller men-of-war will be left to cover them. No one ever doubted the success of the expedition for a moment, and the greatest anxiety was evinced to get attached to it in some way or other, though it was known our troops before Sebastopol would be very likely to make a forward movement in a day or two towards the Tchernaya.

THE SQUADRON SETS SAIL FROM BALAKLAVA.

On Tuesday evening, the (22d) the *Gladiator*, *Stromboli*, *Sidon*, *Valorous*, *Oberon*, and *Ardent*, came round and anchored off the harbor of Balaklava, and the *Wareloud*, sailing transport, with a party of the 8th Royal Irish, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel DE SALIS, and several others, hauled outside, where they remained till Wednesday morning. Several of the men-of-war went to the eastward in the course of the night. The *Bahiana*, (Captain GREENE,) with Dr. ALEXANDER, Principal Medical Officer in charge of the expedition, Captain HASSARD, R. E., Lieutenant ANDERSON, R. E., Mr. FENTON, the photographic artist, Mr. COCKBURN, medical staff, Rev. Mr. BUTLER, (brother to the BUTLERS who fell at Silistria and Inkermann,) chaplain to the expedition, &c., went out at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was followed by the *Hope*, (Captain BOWEN,) with the officers of the Commissariat Staff, Mr. DRAKE, Assistant-Commissary-General, (in charge,) Mr. CUMMING, Mr. MOORE, Mr. BOOTH, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-Generals, &c. The *Trent*, Captain PONSONBY, with mules, &c., the *Whirley Park*, the *London*, the *Mariner*, and the *William Jackson*, sailing transports, also formed a portion of the vessels. Commander HODGSON was in charge, and Lieutenant GEARY second in command of the transports of the expedition. The *Caradoc*, Commander DERRIMAN, left later in the day, and gave a kindly tow to the Royal Yacht Squadron cutter *Stella* as far as Cape Eikea Kaya, where she was cast off with a light breeze. Lord WARD's steam yacht *London* weighed anchor still later, and ran from Balaklava to the eastward about noon, but her speed soon enabled her to make up for lost time. The masters of the merchantmen received a sealed rendezvous from Captain HEATH, which was to be opened only in case they parted company or did not find the fleet. It was the same as on the last occasion, namely, lat. 45° 54', long. 36° 36'. As we started out past Cape Aia we saw a group of Cossacks perched on the stupendous cliff above us, looking down on the flotilla. There was not much to note on the voyage, and whatever did occur must be reserved for the present, as I have neither time nor favorable opportunity for describing it. The day was most favorable, the sea as smooth as a mirror. The general rendezvous was fixed at 3 A. M. on Thursday morning (the 24th), and orders were given that they were to make for the Straits of Kertch. We were unfortunate enough not to arrive in time, and the captain, seeing that it was useless to make for the rendezvous, steered right for the Straits.

THE SQUADRON APPROACHES ITS DESTINATION.

We approached Cape Takli, which marks the western extremity of the land at the Straits, at 10½ o'clock, and a thick black smoke was visible, floating in the horizon towards the northward, sufficiently indicating the position of the fleet. As the vessel proceeded on her course, passing through the Straits, which are about seven or eight miles broad at the entrance, a group of people could be made out in the balcony of the lighthouse at Cape Takli, and a few wandering Cossacks were galloping through the meadows, half concealed by the rich rank grass. A few poor houses were scattered here and there over the expanse of rich green, which was freshened into extreme verdure and intensity of coloring by the salt marshes, which penetrate the sea bank of clay and run into the sea from the level land behind. The tops of the ridges which intersect the level land on the western sides of the Straits are covered with tumuli, large and small, most of them very sharp and well defined.

ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE SHIPS AND THE FORTS.

On approaching Kara-Bournou it was evident that our vessels were engaged with the forts and earthworks at Pavlovskaya, which guards the entrance to Kertch and Yenikale. Frequent puffs of white smoke, followed by faint echoes and booming reports, which rolled heavily along the shore, told us that the contest was tolerably smart, but it certainly did not last very long, for at 1.40 a huge pillar of white smoke rushed up towards the skies, opened out like a gigantic balloon, and then a roar like the first burst of a thunder storm told us that a magazine had blown up. The action grew slacker, the firing less frequent. At 2.15 another loud explosion took place, and a prodigious quantity of earth was thrown up into the air along with the smoke. A third magazine was blown up at 2.25; a tremendous explosion, which seemed to shake the sea and air, took place about 3 o'clock, and at 3.30 three several columns of smoke blending into one, and as many explosions, the echoes of which roared and thundered away together, announced that the Russians were beaten from their guns, and that they were destroying their magazines. They could be seen retreating, some over the hills behind Kertch, others towards Yenikale. The allied troops commenced disembarking at once, and the boats of the fleet were ordered out, and landed them on the beach between the Salt Lake, north of Cape Kamiesch Bournou, and the cliff of Ambalaki, a hamlet on the hill-side in the little bay between Kamiesch and Pavlovskaya Battery. The heavy steamers lay outside. The transports were anchored off the Salt Lake to the south, and the gunboats and lighter steamers lay off the smoking ruins of the Russian earthworks. As we passed slowly through the fleet I could make out the *Royal Albert*, the *Princess Royal*, the *Agamemnon*, the *Algiers*, the *St. Jean d'Acre*, the *Hannibal*, the *Malacca*, the *Terrible*, the *Sidon*, the *Highflyer*, the *Tribune*, the *Vesuvius*, the *Medina*, the *Beagle*, the *Viper*, &c.; the transports *Trent*, *Europa*, *War Cloud*, *Bahiana*, *St. Hilda*, *Mariner*, *William Jackson*, &c., the French men-of-war *Napoleon*, *Montebello*, *Phlegethon*, *Primauguet*, *Pomone*, *Mogador*, *Asmodée*, *Caffarelli*, *Ulloa*, *Roland*, *Berthollet*, *Calliope*, &c. Sir E. LYONS and Admiral STEWART were on board the *Vesuvius*, and Sir GEO. BROWN, after seeing the troops landed, went on board and held a conference with them.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

As we anchored a most exciting scene was taking place toward the northward. One of the enemy's steamers had run out of the Bay of Kertch, which was concealed from our view by the headland on which Pavlovskaya and the battery of Cape Bournou are situated, and was running as hard as she could for the Straits of Yenikale. She was a low schooner-rigged craft, like a man-of-war, and for a long time it was uncertain whether she was a Government vessel or not. A gunboat dashed after her across the shallows, and, just as she passed the Cape, two Russian merchantmen slipped out and made towards Yenikale also. At the same moment a fine roomy schooner came bowling down with a fair breeze from Yenikale, evidently intending to aid her consort, and despising, very likely, the little antagonist which pursued her. The gun-boat flew on and passed the first merchantman, at which she fired a shot by way of making her bring to. The forts at Kertch instantly opened, and shot after shot splashed the water near the gun-boat, which still kept intrepidly on her way. As the man-of-war schooner bowled down towards the Russian steamer the latter gained courage, slackened her speed, and lay-to, as if to engage her enemy. A sheet of flame and smoke rushed from the gun-boat's side, and her shot flying over the Russian tossed up a pillar of water far beyond her. Alarmed at this taste of her opponent's quality and this sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian at once took to flight, and the schooner wore and bore away for Yenikale again, with the gunboat after both of them. Off the narrow straits between Yenikale and the sandbank, which runs across from the opposite land, a great number of gunboats and small craft were visible, and as the English gunboat ran up towards them a Russian battery opened on her from the spit on which the town is situate. One of her consorts, however, which had followed her early in the chase, was now close at hand, and the gunboats dashed at their enemies, which tacked, wore, and ran in all directions, while the gunboats chased them as a couple of hawks would harry a flock of larks. The action with the forts became very sharp, and the Russian forts on the sandbank began to take part in the unequal contest. Sir EDMUND LYONS, however, soon sent off the light steamers and disposable gunboats to reinforce the two hardy little fellows, and the French steamers also rushed up to the rescue. The batteries on the sandbank were not silenced without some trouble, but at last they blew up their magazines, and the fort at Yenikale followed their example. The gunboats kept up a running fight along the coast till it was dark.

THE RUSSIANS FLY, BLOWING UP THEIR FORTS.

At about half-past 6 o'clock the batteries in the Bay of Kertch ceased firing, the Russians blew up their works, and abandoned the town. Dark pillars of smoke, tinged at the base with flame began to shoot up all over the hill sides. Some of them rose from the Government houses and stores of Ambalaki, where we landed; others from isolated houses further inland; others from stores, which the retreating Russians must have destroyed in their flight. Constant explosions shook the air, and single guns sounded here and there continuously throughout the night. Here a ship lay blazing on a sandbank on the left; a farm-house in flames lighted up the sky on the right, and obscured the pale moon with volumes of inky smoke.

LANDING OF THE ALLIES—PILLAGE AND PLUNDER.

All the troops whose services were required were landed at Ambalaki before dusk, and bivouacked on the ridge above it. Each of our men landed with two days' provisions, but without rum; some of them carried their tents. A small body of Russian cavalry, with two guns, made a reconnaissance of them, from a considerable distance, before nightfall, but did not attempt to interfere with their proceedings, and the men set to work to enjoy themselves in Ambalaki and its neighborhood as well as they could. The French had, however, nearly all the fun to themselves, and our men, as they came down for water to the brackish springs by the sea-shore, grumbled audibly at the precautions which seemed taken for the express purpose of securing everything for the French and Turks. The bulk of the inhabitants had fled, but a few Tartars gave themselves up and received protection. A respectable Russian family, in a very comfortable house a little way from the sea, seemed inclined to follow the same course at first, but, terrified probably by the fires around them, they left before night set in. The enemy did not show in our neighborhood, and it was reported that all their troops had abandoned both Kertch and Yenikale, and had marched towards the interior. Our cavalry pickets and videttes were not, I believe, disturbed till morning, nor could they see anything of the enemy, who had evidently been greatly disheartened, and had retreated with much precipitation. As there was nothing to be done at sea, the ships being brought to anchor far south of the scene of action with the gunboats, which still continued, it was resolved to land at the nearest spot, which was about one mile and a half or two miles from Pavlovskaya Battery. A row of half a mile brought us from our anchorage, where the ship lay, in three fathoms, to a beautiful shelving beach, which was exposed, however, only for a few yards, as the rich sward grew close to the brink of the tideless sea. The water at the shore, unaffected by the current, was clear, and it was evident that it abounded in fish.

PICTURE OF THE COUNTRY AROUND KERTCH.

The land rose abruptly, at the distance of 300 yards from the beach, to a ridge parallel to the line of the sea, about 100 feet in height, and the interval between the shore and the ridge was dotted with houses, in patches here and there, through which the French were already running riot, breaking in doors, pursuing hens, smashing windows; in fact, "plundering," in which they were assisted by all of our men who could get away. Towards the Salt Lake some large houses were already in flames, and storehouses were blazing fiercely in the last throes of fire. On the ridge above us the figures of the French and English soldiers, moving about against the horizon, stood sharply out, lighted up by the rays of the setting sun. The Highlanders, in little parties, sought about for water, or took a stray peep after a "bit keepsake" in the houses on their way to the wells, but the French were always before them, and great was the grumbling at the comparative license allowed to our allies. The houses were clean outside and in—whitewashed neatly, and provided with small well glazed windows, which were barely adequate, however, to light up the two rooms of which each dwelling consisted, but the heavy sour smell inside was most oppressive and disagreeable; it seemed to proceed from the bags of black bread and vessels of fish oil which were found in every cabin. Each dwelling had out-houses, stables for cattle, pens, bakeries, and rude agricultural implements outside. The plows were admirably described by VIRGIL, and a reference to *Adams' Antiquities* will save me a world of trouble in satisfying the curiosity of the farming interest at home. The furniture was all smashed to pieces; the hens and ducks, captives to the bow and spear of the Gaul, were cackling and quacking piteously as they were carried off in bundles from their homes, by Zouaves and Chasseurs. The house we entered was ransacked, and every cupboard had a pair of red breeches sticking out of it, and a blue coat inside of it. Vessels of stinking oil, bags of sour bread, casks of flour or ham, wretched clothing, old boots, beds ripped up for treasure, the hideous pictures of saints on panelling or paper, which adorn every cottage, with lamps suspended before them, were lying on the floors. Droles dressed themselves in faded pieces of calico dresses or aged finery lying hid in old drawers, and danced about the gardens. One house, which had been occupied as a guard-house, and was marked on a board over the door "No. 7 Kardone," was a scene of especial confusion. Its inmates had evidently fled in great disorder, for their great-coats and uniform jackets still lay on the floors, and bags of the black bread filled every corner, as well as an incredible quantity of old boots. A French soldier, who, in his indignation at not finding anything of value, had with great wrath devastated the scanty and nasty-looking furniture, was informing his comrades of the atrocities which had been committed, and added, with the most amusing air of virtue in the world, "*Ah, Messieurs, Messieurs! ces brigands, ils ont tout tout!*" No doubt he had settled honorably with the proprietor of a large bundle of living poultry which hung panting over his shoulders, and which were offered to us on very reasonable terms. Notwithstanding the great richness of the land, little had been done by man to avail himself of its productiveness. I never in my life saw such quantities of weeds or productions of such inexorable ferocity towards pantaloons, or such eccentric flowers of huge dimensions, as the ground outside these cottages bore. The inhabitants were evidently graziers, rather than agriculturists. Around every house were piles of a substance like peat, which is made, we were informed, from the dung of cattle, and is used as fuel. The cattle, however, had been all driven away. None were taken that I saw, though the quantity which fed in the fields around must have been very great. Poultry and ducks were, however, captured in abundance, and a party of Chasseurs, who had taken a huge, wild-looking boar, were in high delight at their fortune, and soon dispatched and cut him up into junks with their swords. There were some thirty or forty houses scattered about the ridge, but all were pretty much alike. The smell was equally disagreeable in all, in spite of whitewash, and we were glad to return from a place which a soldier of the 71st said "A Glasgae beggar wad na tak a gift o'."

THE RESULT OF THE VICTORY.

Half-past 12 o'clock.—The columns of the allied troops are now visible, advancing over the hill on which Yenikale is situate. Kertch has therefore fallen without a blow. We are now masters of the Sea of Azoff, and Anapa and Taganrog must fall when we please. The garrison of Sebastopol is deprived of the chief source of its supplies, and the army of Asia and of the Caucasus can no longer send it reinforcements or provisions by the way of the Sea of Azoff. All the light vessels have pushed on into the Sea of Azoff. The troops are now encamping outside Yenikale. Kertch is almost untouched. It is a very fine looking place from the sea. The Austrian flag is flying in front of one of the principle rows of buildings visible from the sea. The completeness of our victory is more and more apparent every moment. As we passed Pavlovskaya and the battery at Cape Ak-Bourno, we could see a considerable number of large guns still in position, and they, as well as the guns of the Kertch and Yenikale batteries, are in our hands. The boats of the fleet are busy all along the coast. The loss on our side is very insignificant, but up to this moment, (3 o'clock,) we have held no communication with any of the ships.

The Battles of the 22d and 23d of May.

The detailed accounts of these desperate fights are meagre. We take the following from the correspondence of the London *Times*:

CAMP, FOURTH DIVISION, Wednesday, May 23, 1855—11 P. M.

About two hours ago—*i. e.*, at 9 o'clock, which is the most quiet part of the day in camp, the soldiers having all gone to bed, the camp was disturbed by the heaviest cannonade which has been heard since the last bombardment, and I am not sure that it was not heavier than that. Cathcart's-hill was soon reached by many very anxious spectators, and then it was seen that the firing was from the extreme left of the French batteries, and was returned by the Flagstaff, the Garden and the battery in the middle of the town. It was an extraordinary sight, and one that many of our friends in England would give a great deal to see. Looking from Cathcart's-hill over the camps, you saw a wide expanse of country, dotted with white tents, which shone out clearly and conspicuously in the bright moonlight. All looked quiet and calm. The only sounds that were heard on this side were the challenge of a sentry or the neighing of a horse; but, on turning round and gazing at Sebastopol, you saw a great contrast. *There* was visible war in all its stern reality. A thick white cloud of smoke hung over the French batteries and that part of the town which was answering their fire. Bright flashes of fire gleamed through this smoke every second, as guns were fired or shells exploded. *There was no cessation in the firing* for an hour, when there was a slight lull, and immediately volleys of musketry were heard, which continued without intermission for some time. About 10½ there was an explosion in the Russian batteries. It seemed as if there had been a train of powder loose on the ground, as there was suddenly a long bright sheet of flame seen lighting up the wall of smoke. About 10¾ there was another similar explosion.

The number of shells that were fired from both sides was enormous. There were generally five or six in the air at one time, and once I counted nine. The French fired a great many "bouquets"—not the bouquets that are popular among young ladies, but a flight of shells, which separate in the air and fly about in all directions.

Another correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account:

At about 9¼ o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst., heavy firing was heard on the extreme left of the French lines, and the uninterrupted succession of shot and shell that was observable from the English camp till nearly 2 o'clock in the morning, told that a fierce struggle was going on between our ally and the enemy; during the day, the cannonading was pretty much as it has lately been, but after sunset, on the 23d inst., it was vigorously renewed.

It is difficult at all times to ascertain particulars of the movements, incidents, and casualties occurring in the French lines, but the following is as briefly as possible as correct a report as I have been able to collect:

The French have lately been sapping towards the Quarantine Battery, and had constructed some outworks to protect their approach. The Russians had not in the meanwhile been idle, and had also made some defences, which were seriously obstructing the progress of the besiegers. On the night of the 22d the French in great force carried these obstacles, but could only hold the position till daylight, not having had time to throw up any shelter from the batteries, which played heavily on them, and they consequently retired in the dusk of the morning with serious loss. The estimated numbers appear to be not less in killed and wounded than 1,800 men; but the Russians, who were also "in swarms," suffered far more; their dead and dying are described to me by an eye-witness as being quite countless. On the following night (the 23d) another attack was made by our allies, and with increased success, for they now hold the ground they had taken the preceding night, and have thrown up such defences as will prevent their being expelled from them. The loss was on this second occasion very great on both sides, but I have not been able to obtain an approximation to the actual numbers.

The Advance on the Tchernaya.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

FRIDAY, May 25.

The advance against Tchorgun took place at daybreak this morning, and the object was secured without any loss to the allies. The French troops, in the course of the morning of yesterday had struck their large tents, and substituted the small *tentes d'abri*, and, soon after midnight, commenced to leave their several encampments for the purpose of forming and concentrating near the entrance to the plain. Just before daybreak the advanced body were within a thousand yards of the square redoubt on the side of the hill to the north of the opening forming the valley of Tchorgun. The cavalry occupied a position on the plain, and the reserves of the French and Ottoman troops stretched back as far as Balaklava.

General CANROBERT commanded in the field, but General PELISSIER superintended the operations from a projecting height on the right flank near the Canrobert redoubt. The force altogether comprised about 20,000 men, and included the divisions of British cavalry, a Sardinian division, and about 5,000 Ottomans. Daylight no sooner exposed the approach of the Allied force than the enemy ran in all directions. The large redoubt was attacked at the point of the bayonet just as the first tints of morning were visible, but, contrary to all expectation, the guns had been all removed. A few detachments alone guarded the work. On pushing up the hill to a shelving plain where the enemy had cut a series of zig-zags and intrenchments, it was equally found to be abandoned. The troops which had retired made a slight opposition from the side of a neighboring height, but a few discharges of shells and grape compelled them to fly. At the same time that this transpired on the left of the Tchernaya, other troops had advanced on the right, and gained possession of a low mamelon and ridge commanding the village itself. No opposition was offered, and a few rounds of grape and some shell were discharged into the woods above the village to complete the disorder of the troops who were escaping. The enemy kept up a very active fire from the batteries on the side of the Inkermann mountain, but the shells usually burst about half way in the air, and the shot though falling as far as the redoubt near Tchorgun, failed to do any execution. Some prisoners were taken, and also a number of horses, and some sheep and cattle. Such was the hurry in which the troops quartered in the village had escaped, that many had left portions of their dress behind, and in a few instances articles of considerable value. It is stated that a part of the force quartered during the winter at Tchorgun had only been lately withdrawn to the entrenched position of the army of the north, and that some of the troops had left immediately after the departure of the expedition towards Kertch.

After fully reconnoitering the heights around Tchorgun, and also the line of hills in a direction toward Khutor Mackenzie on one side and Kamara on the other, the French general withdrew his main body to the Chersonese side of the Tchernaya, occupying however with his outposts the high points near the opening of the valley of Tchorgun, and commanding possession of a portion of the river. It is an important advantage to gain, for the present, the supply of water, and moreover this advance is one step in the direction to which the future movements of the several armies will be carried.

The Demands and Expectations of the Allies.

From the London Times, June 9.

The Conferences of Vienna being closed, and the unwieldy debate in Parliament, which has been a sort of Parliamentary bombardment of Sebastopol, having at least reached its termination, we may be permitted to form a modest hope, in which the great majority of our readers will cordially share, that the ancient Tetrachordon—otherwise called the Four Points—may henceforth cease to press upon our attention. We have no wish to speak disrespectfully of meritorious efforts for the restoration of peace, or to exaggerate the legitimate objects of the war in which the Western Powers are now engaged; but, if we are told that these objects in their full purport and meaning were included within the four propositions of the 8th of August, that we are still bound within that charmed circle, and that our obligation even extends to the acceptance of any construction which the Emperor of Russia may condescend to put upon those articles, we totally dissent from, and protest against any such doctrine. The Four Points were to all intents and purposes a compromise, and the British and French Governments acceded to them from those motives which commonly induce men to put up with a compromise.

They were not the best terms either for Turkey or for ourselves that we are entitled to demand and to obtain by a vigorous prosecution of the war. They did not include necessarily even the reduction of Sebastopol, although that object is the grand criterion of success or defeat, and was described in the Duke of NEWCASTLE's dispatch to Lord RAGLAN as an essential condition to a safe and lasting peace. We have been fighting for the last eight months, and are still fighting, for an object not strictly included within the four points at all, and the attention of Europe and Asia is centered upon a question which these celebrated propositions did not determine in our favor. It may have been wise and becoming in the Western Powers to accede to a compromise couched in these terms, provided they obtained, in exchange for their own concessions and forbearance, an equal amount of moderation in our antagonist, followed by the immediate reestablishment of peace; but, upon the failure of our antagonist to complete his part of the bargain, it is sheer absurdity to maintain that we are still equally bound by our offer.

The objects of the four points, as they were regarded by the allied governments, and by the public in this country, were twofold. They were framed as a sort of neutral ground, on which it might be possible to unite all the belligerents in a negotiation for peace; and they were further intended to serve as an inducement to Germany, but more especially to Austria, to give her military support to the pacification of Europe on this basis, if the negotiation proved unsuccessful.

For these purposes we consented to limit our just demands to these four propositions, which all the Powers held to be the minimum of what must be required as the basis of a secure peace. But *have we accomplished these objects? Are these purposes fulfilled? On the contrary, it turned out* at Vienna that Russia was not prepared to assent to any measure whatever which really would have the effect of putting an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea; and it has since been shown, that although Austria disapproved the conduct and propositions of Russia at the Conference, she has not conceived herself bound, in consequence of this failure, to take at present a more active part in the war.

We have, therefore, not obtained the requisite concession from Russia, or the hope for support from Germany; and this being the actual state of the case, the British and French governments are fully entitled to hold themselves freed and disengaged from an implied contract which has in no degree been performed on the side either of Russia or Germany. This proposition is so self-evident that it is unnecessary to support it with argument. But, indeed, it would be a mischievous principle to assert the contrary; for what inducement would a wrong-doer have to come to terms, to make restitution, or submit to justice, if he knew that he could make his peace at the eleventh hour as surely and as easily as at the first?

That would be to hold out immunity to public crime, on the principle of "Heads, I win; tails, you lose," and to treat the brigandage Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT speaks of as if it were extenuated, not aggravated, by perseverance in the commission of it. This low tone of political morality may suit the subtle followers of the member for the University of Oxford; but the instinctive common sense of the people of England will satisfy them that every week during which Russia prolongs the cost and calamities of this war ought to increase the balance against her in the reckonings of Europe, and in the justice of Providence.

It is not our fault if conciliation has failed to achieve its object, if this compromise has been proffered in vain, and if diplomacy renounces for the present its task. Our Ministers must have learnt by this time that these ingenious propositions are of no value in dealing with such a Power as Russia except in so far as they are backed by coercive power. She will adopt what she is compelled to swallow; she will yield what she is compelled to submit to; but the degree of our success in the field is the precise measure of her disposition to treat.

Nor can this be made a subject of blame or reproach to Russia, except so far as it affects her sincerity; for no Government, and especially no Government possessing enormous military resources, ought to submit to one particle of humiliation or control which it can reasonably hope to evade. We, on the other hand, are not only entitled, but bound, in consideration of the political interests of Western Europe and of the East, to take every reasonable advantage which the fortune of war may place within our reach.

Does any one imagine that if the results of the present campaign were unfavorable to the Allies, and if the Crimean expedition were terminated some months hence by a military disaster, we should then find Russia more disposed than she was six weeks ago to give effect to the Four Points, or even to adhere to the propositions she herself made the other day at Vienna? She would say, and say very justly—"The tables are turned. You declined my offers when I found it expedient to make them, and now that I am in a position to concede less, you are mistaken if you hope to treat on the same basis."

These considerations invariably lead us back to the conclusion we have so often stated, that the events of the war can alone prescribe the future course of negotiation, and that the transactions in which the plenipotentiaries have lately been engaged are without influence on future arrangements. We may obtain more, or we may obtain less, and we must endeavor to shape our expectations to the results of the operations carried on by the allied forces; but the most absurd and inconsistent of all conclusions to this war would be to annex a compromise to a victory, and to incur all the perils of a great enterprise without having the resolution to grasp the prize. That prize, if we are strong enough and fortunate enough to obtain it, will be the honor of having accomplished our design. We yet hope to show the world that when France and England pledge their policy and unite their forces in one of the grandest enterprises of modern warfare, they are not to be diverted from success. We yet hope that our gallant troops will prove that the capture of Sebastopol is an essential condition of peace, as it was believed to be when the expedition sailed from Varna; and, although the submission of Russia to the terms proposed to her at Vienna might have terminated this contest at a somewhat earlier period, we confess we do not regret that the patience of the country has escaped this trial, and that we are for the future free to carry on this war and to determine the conditions of peace in the best manner which our military and naval power enables us to apply.

The Principalities—Prospect of a New Invasion by the Russians.

From the London Times, June 7.

Although the Conference at Vienna has now been brought to a formal termination, and the propositions which have been discussed there by the Plenipotentiaries of Europe, with more or less success, must be considered altogether in abeyance, we see no reason to desist from the opinion we expressed, that it is both just and expedient to take such measures as may be in the power of the Allies to restore a settled and permanent form of government in the Principalities of the Danube. The war may last an indefinite period, and may lead in other respects to results we cannot at this stage foresee, but it is monstrous to act as if two vast dependencies of the Ottoman Empire, peopled by four millions of inhabitants, and enjoying every element of prosperity except peace and good government, should be left in their deplorable condition, outraged by foreign occupation, and oppressed by the most venal of governments, until the Western Powers and the Czar have settled their disputes. Russia has been driven from the Principalities, and they are nominally restored to the authority of the Porte, which is represented at Bucharest by the Hospodar, Prince STIRBEY. We really are at a loss to discover the motive which led to the restoration of this personage at the very time when the influence of the Western Courts ought to have had some weight at Constantinople. Upon STIRBEY's return to Bucharest he retained in office the very men who had most actively served in the Russian party during their occupation. He expelled several members of the national party without cause from the country, and every kind of abuse continues to be committed under his authority. The Porte, urged by the British Government, sent a Pasha to report on the condition of Wallachia; at the same time, delegates of the provinces were sent to Constantinople to represent the grievances of the population. The report of the Commissioner was highly unfavorable, and an order was given to remove Prince STIRBEY, but means have been found to defeat this measure, and he still continues to retain his power. The Russian party among the Boyards of Wallachia is influential, but by no means numerous. The injuries inflicted by Russian invasion on the country are too recent and too painful to be bought off by a few decorations and bribes. The Principalities have learned to regard the Russians as their worst enemies, because they know that the origin of these incessant inroads and occupations lies at St. Petersburg. Nevertheless, the reigning Hospodar, even after his restoration by the Porte, is entirely in the interests of Russia; the newspapers of Bucharest are not allowed to contain an allusion hostile to Russia, and even the recent articles of the *Moniteur* on the conduct and objects of the war were not suffered to appear in Wallachia. The other day one of the Boyards, who had been appointed to investigate certain charges of corruption against the administration of the Prince, was disgraced for having presumed to comment on the fraudulent entries in the public accounts. It is notorious that large sums of money voted for the construction of roads, for the maintenance of schools and hospitals, and other public improvements, have been appropriated to very different purposes. Meanwhile, the condition of the country continues to be deplorable. Hopes had been entertained that the exportation of corn by the Danube in neutral ships would be permitted, but we have recent intelligence that the whole trading flotilla of the Greek merchants which had been sent up the river for this purpose has been stopped by the Russian batteries on the Bessarabian shore. So much for the Russian promise to Germany to adhere to the second point, which secured the free navigation of the Danube! The Austrian occupation is, in fact, a protracted subversion of legal authority in the country, for the only military objects it could serve have been long since accomplished, and the troops remain there, not for the protection of Turkey, but for the oppression of their fellow-Christians, by means which cause even the Mahometan yoke to be regretted.

We say that this is a state of things which need not continue, and which ought not to continue. Its existence can only serve the purposes of the Russian or the revolutionary party, but every other Power has a common interest with the people of the country in the restoration of a permanent and respectable form of internal government. We do not believe that the undertaking would be as difficult as has been supposed; and it ought to be the more readily performed, as the agents of Russia have no ostensible right to interfere at all in the matter. The treaties which gave Russia that right of intervention are by common consent, and by the effect of war, at an end. It becomes the duty of the Porte, as the suzerain of these provinces, to provide suitable and permanent means for carrying on the Government, both with a view to rid the country of the burden of a foreign occupation, now altogether superfluous, and to maintain that authority to which the provinces look for the protection of their independence. It is undoubtedly true that, but for the tie that connects these States with the Ottoman Empire, they would long since have been absorbed by Russia or by Austria. That is the best justification of their somewhat anomalous connection with the Porte, for it gives them the security of a large empire for the defence of their territory, while they have the advantages of a small State for the purposes of self-government.

The prospect of a fresh invasion of the Principalities by Russia is extremely remote and improbable. It will be long before that Empire recovers the strength required for a great operation of offensive war, and to cross the Pruth is to give a *casus belli* to Germany. In all probability, the Principalities have now reverted for a long time to come to what ought to be a state of peace, though at present that state of peace is hardly less onerous than the hardships of war. The present, therefore, is the time to ameliorate their condition, and, without attempting to work any extensive change in their political constitution, which is a bad one, to endeavor to place the Government in the hands of a man of some honesty, patriotism, and ability. Such a man, uniting Moldavia and Wallachia into one State, would, in five years, have rendered them wealthy enough to defend their interests against intrigue, and strong enough to resist invasion. That, after all, is the territorial barrier to which we must look to oppose the incursions of Russia on Turkey in Europe, and the Porte or its Allies can adopt no more effectual means of defence for Turkey than to give the Principalities a vital interest in the preservation of its independence.

AN EXPOSITION

Of the Principles and Power of the Know-Nothing Order of Connecticut, Founded on the Actual Experience of Council No. 142, Located in Lyme.

UNANIMOUS ACTION IN COUNCIL.

From the Hartford Times, June 21.

Whereas, The State Council of Know-Nothings at its recent session in Norwich, in the grossest violation of its constitution and laws, by which it professes to be governed, and contrary to every decision founded upon evidence and justice, did revoke the charter of this Council on the representation of the Presidents of two other Councils in this town—Nos. 105 and 106—that a majority of its members voted at the Spring election in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences without fear or favor of any man, therefore

Resolved, That we can regard the action of the State Council, in thus revoking our charter without even notifying us of such intention, in no other light than that of a base and tyrannical usurpation of power, oppressive alike to us and every subordinate Council in the State.

Resolved, That this action has fully opened our eyes to the manifest determination of the Order to crush out both freedom of speech and action on the part of its members; to utterly disregard its assurances and obligations, professedly made in good faith, whenever it shall best suit its secret, dark and unhallowed purposes, and henceforth to regard no other law than that of passionate impulse and arbitrary proscription, which has ever been the last resort of those powers only, that have attempted to shield the most gigantic wrongs under the dangerous plea of necessity and absolute authority.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the time has arrived for the alarm to be sounded in the ears of the people of Connecticut, and to inform them of the existence of a secret order in their midst, which is striking a blow in the dark against our institutions of civil and religious liberty, and which, if suffered to go on, will soon destroy all we prize most dear in religion, politics and morals.

Resolved, That we feel that we should prove false to our obligations to God and our country, if we were to keep silent at such a time as this, and that we hereby set forth to the people the following exposition of the Order and the objections which arise in our minds to the principles of its organization and action:

On our admission to this Order, we had given us the solemn pledge and assurance that no obligations would be imposed upon us which would conflict with those we had already taken, and owed to God, and our families. For the sole reason that we acted as we were bound to do under the Constitution of the State, and that we honestly complied with our sacred obligations as electors, we were ejected from the Order, anathematized as unworthy of respect, undeserving of any confidence or trust in any business transaction, and as deserving only the scorn and reproach of all good men. We were subjected to the most fearful denunciations because we would not surrender up to this most accursed of all despotisms our freedom of citizenship, and degrade ourselves down to the ignominious servitude of wearing a master's collar.

In view of such things, what honest man would contend that any obligations which might be imposed by the Order are in the least binding or entitled to one moment's respect? Who would not go rather one step farther and say, that man is guilty of perjury in the highest degree who would act with the Order against his own honest convictions?

We believe if the parent for such a cause disowns the offspring, the obligation to keep the secrets of such a parent is forever absolved, and the light of day should be permitted to penetrate into the dark recesses of this institution, so worthless and at the same time so dangerous and destructive to the genius of American institutions. It is arrayed in warfare against the whole machinery of a republican government.

It has enticed the people from their homes in the still hours of darkness, and at its numerous places of meeting bound them to its foul and fearful purposes by administering the most horrid oaths, with one hand resting on the Bible, and the other raised to Heaven, to yield themselves unreservedly to the control of this secret power, and even to deny to their families and the world that they hold connection with the Order. No person is permitted to hold an opinion which has not the sanction of the self-constituted mouth-pieces of the party. Within this temple of superstition Sir Oracle reigns supreme. The devotee who worships at its shrine is completely unmanned. He no longer feels nor acts his former self. In secret he steals away like a conspirator to the place where the most inveterate hatred is engendered against the descendants and countrymen of those brave men whose heroic valor assisted in achieving the liberties which we now enjoy. In the same manner, and often at the hour of midnight, he gropes his way back to his family again to repeat the hundred times told lie of no connection with this Order. So much falsehood in the family circle, where the utmost confidence, truthfulness and harmony should exist, has a direct tendency to produce suspicion and mistrust on the part of wives and mothers towards their husbands and sons; hence we find in every town where a council exists, the female portion of the community are speaking out boldly their moral indignation against an Order whose influence is so manifestly baneful upon all who are connected with it, whether nearly or remotely.

He who does not here behold the sure workings of demoralization and ruin, must indeed be a poor moralist.

But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to curse our land. The scattering of a few pieces of *red paper* of a peculiar shape obliges every "brother" to arm himself with a bowie-knife and revolver, or other deadly weapons, and follow the beck of their leader, even to the shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and other fearful and bloody Know-Nothing riots are but the legitimate workings of the Order, and but the beginning of such scenes as were enacted on the soil of France under Red Republican rule.

Those who control and manage the affairs of this corrupt concern are in it for the spoils of office! and no means, however desperate, are left untried to compass this end.

The Order is engaged in a crusade against religion. It revives the old spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, and of course rallies round its standard thousands who are always more willing to fight against Catholicism than to practice their own professions. Odious religious tests which have been successfully reasoned down and removed from the statute of our State, are speedily dragged from their loathsome tomb and quickened into life. No Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, have no part in the government nor interests in any of its concerns, while the atheist, deist, debauchee, infidel, mormon or buddhist is recognized as a good and worthy brother.

They have fearful apprehensions that the Catholic Church will soon overrun and possess the country, to the ruin alike of republicanism and religion—and all this too when that church is in the most rapid decline in the old country, and while it is only continuing in its hold a moiety of those who reach our shores strong in their attachment to its cause! these apprehensions, then, are entirely unfounded in fact and opposed to common sense. It is only a *trick of crafty political managers* to bring to their aid the religious element of their country, while it is generating dissensions, sectarian animosities, and the rankest intolerance.

History and experience alike teach that no people were ever persecuted for opinion's sake without coming out in the end, vastly increased in numerical strength and public favor. It is a saying both old and true, in all ages, "The blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church." No form of religion has been put down by persecution if its professors.

This Order swears its members never to vote for a foreign born citizen to fill any office in the gift of the people. Thus birth-place rather than virtue and intelligence is made a qualification for places of trust and responsibility! What an absurdity is here! The Know-Nothing principles and practice would elevate a BENEDICT ARNOLD to the Presidency, and at the same time proscribe such men as LAFAYETTE, HAMILTON, MONTGOMERY, GATES, STEUBEN, DEKALB, MOULTRIE, ST. CLAIR, MORRIS, and a host of noble and gallant men who freely spent their treasure and shed their blood in our glorious struggle for liberty. And are the people of Connecticut prepared to adopt such principles as these? principles which are at war with the machinery of the American Government! We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honor to believe they will long submit to this great wrong. We feel confident that there are at this time, thousands in the Order who are similarly situated to ourselves and who already see that its influence is for evil and only evil upon every interest of our country. We know of many in other parts of the State who feel with us in this matter, and who are resolved to come out and wash their hands of this foul and disgraceful business.

The foregoing is a brief statement of facts; no argument is needed to add to its force or develop more clearly the character of an organization which, while it extinguishes all those born in a foreign land, draws into its toils thousands of honest and unsuspecting Americans, and then attempts to reduce them to a condition of servitude, strip them of their individuality, degrade them to the position of mere machines, and compel them, at the bidding of their masters, to disobey the dictates of their consciences, surrender their own thoughts into the keeping of others, and violate their oaths of allegiance to the State of which they are citizens.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism, but as for ourselves, we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our institutions, at war with freedom of thought, and deserving the open denunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Council affix their names to the above.

Resolved, That the papers in this State opposed to this organization are hereby requested to publish the foregoing. B. F. HILL, President.

DANIEL S. SWAN, Marshal.

CHARLES A. TIFFANY, Instructor.

John Sterling,	Lodowick Bill,	Charles Stark,
H. K. Anderson,	Stephen Sterling,	David Quinly,
Henry O. Pierson,	C. H. Howard,	Alfred Lester,
Samuel Daniels,	C. M. Beckwith,	Charles E. Tiffany,
James A. Bill,	F. N. Lester,	Frederick Fosdick,
C. D. Sisson,	John A. Peck,	Reuben Lord,
R. R. Huntly,	L. Spencer,	S. S. Ely,
Daniel Daniels,	E. S. Warner,	Charles M. Smith,
W. L. Reynolds,	Oliver Chapel,	S. R. Wood,
D. A. Martin,	F. C. Smith,	T. J. Warner,
George Daniels,	Noah Harding,	E. B. Bump,
Geo. A. Tiffany,	John W. Bill,	Gideon Rogers,
M. B. Daniels,	[illegible]	Joel Clark,
Joseph W. Rogers,	Wm. W. J. Warner,	P. B. Sampson,
John G. Hughes,	E. M. Caulkins,	C. O. Cone,
J. J. Champlin,	L. H. Maynard,	Abner S. Ely,
[illegible] Warner,	[illegible] Jay,	John Chapel,
Ira Chapel,	H. L. Huntly,	E. N. Dennison,
[illegible]	Wm. B. Fosdick,	David Warner,
[illegible] Huntley,	Elisha Miller,	Ira Z. Congdon,
[illegible]	Chas. B. Peck,	Elisha Smith Peck,
David B. Date,	J. Congdon,	H. B. Sisson,
	Clement Fosdick,	

WAR IN THE CAMP—COUNCILS DISBANDED.

The Hartford *Times* says: The charters of three Know Nothing Councils have been revoked in Connecticut, viz: One in Lyme, one in Salem, one in Colchester. One of the Councils in New-London has voted to disband.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 22, 6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 70 bbls. sold at $6 for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,300 lbs. American yellow were made at old rates.

CANDLES—Are still in moderate request, and are steady in price.

COAL—Foreign remains dull and heavy, with no important movements therein. Anthracite seems in slack request, and is obtainable at from $5@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at unchanged figures. The supply is increasing, but all that is here is not offered while parties continue to disagree about prices. The day's sales include 50 bags Laguayra at 11c.; and 650 Rio, chiefly at from 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is rather brisker, but is without change in value.

COTTON—As mentioned in our last, there are fewer lots pressing on the market; but in the absence of anything like an active demand, there is no animation in the trade, and prices are somewhat unsettled. Occasionally middling uplands can be procured at 11⅛c., and other grades at proportionate rates, which are a shade under our previous quotations, but the principal factors still adhere to these. The *Asia's* letters turn out as favorably as anticipated, but they exercise no great influence.

FISH—Dry Cod are in moderate supply and request at $4@4¼ ℔ cwt. Nothing particularly new can be noticed in other articles.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still on the decline, depressed by the willingness of holders to sell, while there exists but a very moderate inquiry, almost wholly for home use. The day's business comprises 5,800 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 50 @ 8 56¼
Ordinary State	8 56¼@ 8 62½
Straight State	8 68¾@ 8 87½
Favorite State	8 87½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 18¾@ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@10 00
Common to good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@10 00
Extra Ohio	10 00 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 37½
Fancy Genesee	9 62½@10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 75

Canadian is doing better. 1,800 bbls. common to extra brought $10@$11; chiefly $10 12½@$10 87½ ℔ bbl. Southern is less abundant, and though not in active demand, is held with rather more firmness. The day's sales reach 1,000 bbls. at $10 25@$12 for the whole range, from very poor mixed to extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $7 50@$9 25 ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal was purchased to the extent of 100 bbls., at $5@$5 06¼ ℔ bbl. HECKER & BRO. of the Croton Mills, in this City, had on 'Change to-day, a sample of Flour made from the New South Carolina Wheat, which they bought on Wednesday. They were asking $13 ℔ bbl. for it. It appeared quite a choice article.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and is less sought after. Hence, it has a downward tenor. The sales since our last have included a small parcel of Michigan White at $2 50; one or two lots of Canadian at $2 40@$2 45; and 6,300 bushels Western red at $2 05@$2 10 ℔ bush. Rye is in demand, but is held above the views of buyers. These offer no more than $1 65 ℔ bushel for any considerable quantity. A retail business was transacted to-day at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Barley is unaltered. State and Western Oats are brisker and firmer at 58c.@59c. ℔ bushel. The home inquiry is fair, and that for export is improving. Corn is more abundant and is a shade cheaper,—though being still in good request. The day's transactions add up 64,000 bushels here and to arrive in a few days, chiefly Western mixed, at $1@$1 04—the latter an extreme rate—the bulk of the sales having been at $1@$1 03.

HAY—River is in demand at 87½c.@$1 for shipment and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use ℔ 100 lbs.—but the operations are rather light, as most holders are reluctant to sell under our outside quotations.

HEMP—The market is still without activity or change in value.

HOPS—There were 54 bales last year's crop sold at 19c.@22c. ℔ lb. Stock much lighter.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been purchased since Tuesday to the extent of 800 tons at $28@$28 50, cash, and $30, 6 months, ℔ ton. Market very firm. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are not so freely offered and are in fair request, but generally at $1 68¾@$1 75 ℔ thousand. These circumstances check operations.

LEAD—Sales transpired of 65 tons foreign, part at $6 12½, and 1,300 pigs Galena, mostly about $6 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Demand moderate; prices unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is in request at 85c. for common and $1 15 for lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Shows less activity, but is otherwise unaltered. Small sales were reported of Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c., clayed Cuba at 25c., and New-Orleans at 29c.@3[illegible]c. ℔ gallon. The supply is a light one.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains dull and heavy at $3@$3 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is selling in lots as wanted at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon. The stock is not so large. Tar has not varied. Common Rosin is in more request at $1 87½ ℔ 310 lbs., delivered, but is held for rather higher prices. Hence, the transactions are moderate.

OILS—Whale and Sperm rule about the same. 80 baskets Olive were taken at $3 50 each. Linseed continues in improved demand at 87c. for large and 89c.@90c. for small lots ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS—New Pork continues brisk and buoyant, with sales since our last of 2,400 bbls. at $15 62½@$15 75 for New Prime; $19 50 for New Mess; and $16 for Western Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Old Mess is inactive and nominal. Cut Meats are in steady demand at old figures; 250 pkgs. changed hands at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7⅞c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in moderate supply and demand at former rates. Lard is still quiet yet steady, sales having been made to-day of only 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to strictly prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and firm; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 50@$10 for Prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $15 25@$16 for repacked Mess, and $16 50@$17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $22@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal at from $15@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtained at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese commands but from 6c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of 150 tcs. were effected at $5 75@$6 31¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool still continues in good request at buoyant prices. Other kinds are unchanged.

SOAP—Only 100 boxes Castile have been sold at 10½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are not so active, but they remain very firm.

SUGARS—Exhibit less animation, but are unchanged in value. The day's transactions include 650 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 5¼c.@6½c.; with 140 hhds. Melada, and 75 Texas on terms not made public.

TALLOW—We have to notice sales of 18,000 lbs. prime, at 12c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Seems rather quiet, but steady, as quoted previously.

TOBACCO—No important change has occurred in this line, since our last. The demand is fair, but is not freely met. Prices are steady. The sales since Tuesday consist of 104 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 7½c.@12½c.; 54 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.; 30 do. Florida on terms not disclosed; and 113 bales Havana at 20c.@33c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 480 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 37c.@37½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The influences referred to in our last continued to operate, to-day, as a check upon transactions. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,700 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d., chiefly compressed at 3-16d. ℔ lb. Quotations were nominal for Flour, Grain, and Provisions, in the absence of any shipments of these. For London, a small lot of Oil Cake was said to have been engaged, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow and Havre, we heard of no new shipments. For Bremen, a small quantity of Oil was taken at 2c. ℔ gallon. For other ports, nothing particularly new transpired.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps,

Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's)....132 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL..........367 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..............119 Nassau-st.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

E. M. SEGEE, (Imp. and Manf.)..326 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT..............................363 Spring-st.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 88 Vesey-st

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.............................443 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

H. F. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..73 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..339 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 48 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. E. POILLON & CO. (Importers)..........34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 201 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.......8 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)...................60 Wall-st

Hats and Cap Makers.

From $50 to $60 Rooks always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 200 Smith-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 158 East 12th, and 110 Nassau-sts. LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 64 cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD..............................120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.......................117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.........110 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.................106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers), 11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)......................180 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper,

Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO. ....349 Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 28 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers)...........61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of good address, in some warehouse or manufacturing concern, where, after getting some knowledge of the business, he would be likely to be admitted as partner with a capital of from $1,500 to $2,000 dollars. Please address, stating nature of business, &c., to JAMES, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable women, one as first rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, both understand their business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at the house of their present employer, No. 29 East 31st-street.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, waiter, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, having excellent recommendations from her last place. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 371 East 12th-st.

SERVANTS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT—To discharge their duties in the various domestic departments, especially first class cooks, nurses and waiter-girls, with reliable references direct from former employers, may be engaged for City and country at the Brooklyn Female Employment Office, No. 10 Tillary-st., 5th door from Fulton, Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—29th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.—Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. Madison-av. stages and 3d-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door. Two French women now at the Institution.

TO TEACHERS.—A young lady who has taught with success for several years, desires to make an engagement from the 1st of September, as Instructress in the higher English branches and Mathematics. She can furnish references of the first class. Address B. S. & CO., No. 145 Reade-st.

TO YOUNG LADIES.—Wanted, three intelligent young ladies, to obtain subscribers for the New-York *Weekly Critic*. A commission will be allowed that will enable a young lady of industry and tact to earn from $6 to $8 a week. Apply at the office, No. 17 Spruce-st., up stairs, at 5 o'clock P. M.; not before.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY—Or ladies visiting England needing a female servant. An English girl who can furnish the very best references, is desirous of obtaining such a situation; address MARY, No. 379 High-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

CANVASSERS WANTED—For a first class family weekly paper. Apply in person, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SCOTCH GIRLS can be had at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 Astor-place, Bible House, with the best of references.

PAPERMAKER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent fourdrinier machine tender can have constant employment at good wages, at our mills on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. Apply to E. A. JESSUP, Wilmington, Del., or to JESSUP & MOORE, Nos. 24 and 26 North-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—By a young man of good education, an engagement as book-keeper, cashier, or salesman, in some dry goods house in this City. Is fully qualified to fill either of the above capacities. Would be willing to engage at a moderate compensation where there would be hope of obtaining a permanent situation. Reference unexceptionable. Address, for three days, JEROME, Union-square Post Office.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine-st., get engaged as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

A BOY WANTS A PLACE—In an office or store. He can be well recommended from his last place. A line addressed to L. G., *Times* Office, will be attended to.

TO DRUG CLERKS.—An assistant required who is familiar with the retail business. Apply to J. W. SMITH, corner Court-st. and Montague-place, Brooklyn.

TWELVE OR FIFTEEN FUR HAT FINISHERS WANTED—Apply corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

GROOM WANTED.—One who understands his business perfectly may hear of a place at No. 20 Lafayette-place. None but English or Scotch need apply.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or to a party of gentlemen; situated in the upper part of the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply to No. 32 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—For several persons may be obtained by those wishing superior accommodations, in one of the most desirable locations in South Brooklyn. Apply at Carrol-place, seventh house east from Court-st.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 40 Perry-st. Terms moderate. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 35 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without board; at No. 164 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A family residing in the country, within two and a half hours' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad, and within about a mile of one of the principal depots, will take a few boarders for the Summer. The location is very healthy, pleasant and retired. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 62 John-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 39 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 402 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevin and Bond sts.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Six or eight boarders can be accommodated with board in a very pleasant situation, 1½ miles from Greenwood, on the Plank-road to Bath House; large and airy house, beautifully shaded. Stages pass the door hourly. Address a note to F. K., No. 215 Front-st., or inquire corner of Yellow Hook-lane and Greenwood and Bath Plank-road.

COUNTRY BOARDING—May be obtained in a private family on a farm, near a depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and one hour's ride from the City. The house is large and well shaded; the rooms are airy and comfortable; with plenty of fruit and vegetables on the premises. Address S. W. W., *Tribune* Office, with real name, as no others can be noticed.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Several families can be accommodated with board at Meadow Side, near Glen Cove. The house is new, the rooms large and airy—sea-bathing and every convenience for fishing and boating, within two minutes' walk of the house, and surrounded by shady walks and drives. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery, or of HENRY C. VALENTINE, Stage Proprietor, at the landing at Glen Cove.

NO. 147 HUDSON-ST.—Opposite St. John's Park. Furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. House newly furnished, with all the modern improvements. To let single or in suites.

65 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms and good board for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, on moderate terms. The location is desirable, and midway between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

FAMILIES FROM THE SOUTH—And other transient boarders, can be accommodated with suites of furnished rooms and board, by the day or week, at Nos. 62 and 64 East 22d-st.

WARNING.—The undersigned, finding that his name is quite extensively used by sundry impostors, (through cards which he has not given and notes which he has not written,) in order to raise money for various ostensible purposes, hereby informs his friends that the use of his name by any applicant may be deemed prima facie evidence of imposture. HOWARD CROSBY. NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, June 22.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BLANCHE DEARWOOD.

THE NEW ROMANCE OF AMERICAN LIFE,

Continues to receive the favorable notice of the Press.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

A more attractive and entertaining book has not been published here for years.

From the New-York Daily Times.

The best new American novel of the season.

From the Philadelphia Post.

A singular book, written with a power not often equaled.

From the Worcester Transcript.

This novel bears the unmistakable marks of genius, combining romantic incidents with truth to nature. The heroine is the very personification of all those essential and captivating characteristics of the female character—a beautiful embodiment of a noble woman.

From the Evening Post.

The characters are drawn with more skill than is usually shown in works of this class.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

This is a most excellent story.

From the Newark Advertiser.

An unusual amount of feeling, depth and variety of thought.

From the Saturday Courier.

We have never met a tale of more engrossing interest.

From the Sunday Atlas.

Our attention was soon riveted by passages of uncommon power.

From the New-York Express.

The best new novel before the public, and likely to continue so for a long time.

From the Boston Transcript.

A domestic story of uncommon interest.

From the New-York Herald.

There are few modern tales the perusal of which has given us more pleasure.

From the Sunday Courier.

It has the gentleness and delicacy of perception peculiar to the female mind and yet the masculine strength of expression and vigor of imagination peculiar to men.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The author has struck for himself a new path in the beaten walks of literature, and has produced a work that must be appreciated.

12mo., cloth, $1; Paper, 75 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers. No. 22 Nassau-st.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.

MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION:

SHOWING THE WHOLE ORIGIN AND MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE; AND THE CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.

BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,

Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES OF MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address

W. P. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE NEW NOVEL UPON FASHIONABLE RELIGION.

WHICH: THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?

OR,

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AND THE CHURCH OF SOCIETY.

AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN NOVEL.

Will be ready in a few days.

GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.

PEEPS FROM A BELFRY;

OR, THE PARISH SKETCH BOOK.

By F. W. SHELTON, author of "Rector of St. Bardolph," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

From the New-York Observer.

The genial flow of spirits, the sparkling English in which he writes, and the fine moral which adorns every page, render his books exceedingly pleasant and instructive. In this volume there are some scenes of remarkably pathetic and powerful interest.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

The best work that has ever proceeded from his pen. * * We hazard nothing in predicting for it an extensive sale.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Mr. Shelton invests his thoughts with the peculiarly graceful and lucid style. * * These sketches will be read with interest by all who can appreciate simplicity, truth, and elegance.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

A charming book. We find in it veins of pathos so sweet and tender that they cannot fail to touch the heart.

From the Boston Yankee Blade.

The sketches are all characterized by the peculiar excellence of the author. The longest sketch is "The Seven Sleepers," which is literally steeped in delicious humor; others are replete with pathos as exquisite as it is rare. Altogether the book is a delightful one.

From the New-York Commercial.

The reader who goes through this volume will find himself provoked alternately to laughter and tears.

From the Troy Times.

Written with a great deal of warmth and vigor, and presented in an attractive and entertaining style.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The book is full of interest—the sketches are taken from life—truthful and often thrilling scenes are depicted.

From the New-York Tribune.

In its genuine humor, its exquisite perception of natural beauty, and its aromatic richness of style—it is immeasurably superior to most similar productions.

From the New-York Daily Times.

Mr. Shelton is one of the most natural, agreeable and companionable of our living prose writers. He has a keen sense of the ridiculous, a large fund of quiet humor, a genuine and original style, great skill in exhibiting, without crowding, the details of a scene or a life picture, a strong feeling for the beautiful and an intuitive power in finding the best and most truthful portions of a book or an event. These are the leading features of a book whose only fault—a rare one in these days of verbiage and spasmodic writing—is, that it is far too brief.

From the New York Churchman.

His sketches are all full of meaning—they all tell of familiar things and in a familiar way.

Sent by mail for $1—postage paid by publisher.

MR. SHELTON'S WORKS.

THE RECTOR OF ST. BARDOLPH. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

UP THE RIVER. 1 vol. Illustrated. $1 25.

CRYSTALLINE, THE HEIRESS OF FALL DOWN CASTLE. 1 vol. 88 cents.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau st., N. Y.

A New Book by the Author of "Tempest and Sunshine."

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

THE ENGLISH ORPHANS;

OR, A HOME IN THE NEW WORLD.

By MRS. MARY J. HOLMES, Author of "Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky."

1 vol. 12mo., paper covers, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

This volume, written by the author of "Tempest and Sunshine," a book which attained a large popularity, is a vigorous creation of this talented author. The scene is laid in New-England, and gives a very graphic description of poor-house life, wherein the author has introduced to the reader some very original characters.

CONTENTS.—The Emigrants—Chicopee—Billy Bender—Ella Campbell—The Poor House—Sall Furbush—The Lincolns—At Church—The New Bonnet—Winter at the Poor-House—Alice—A New Friend—A New Home in Rice Corner—Visitors—The Three Young Men—The Schoolmistress—Jealousy—A New Plan—Mount Holyoke—The Closing of the Year—Vacation—Education Finished—Life in Boston—A Change of Opinion—The Party—Making up his Mind—The Shadows Deepen—Glenwood—A New Discovery—The Crisis—A Question—Going Home—Conclusion.

JUST PUBLISHED

A NEW NOVEL FULL OF WIT AND HUMOR,

Entitled

THE WINKLES;

OR, THE MERRY MONOMANICAS.

AN AMERICAN PICTURE.

With Portraits for the Natives.

By the Author of "Wild Western Scenes."

2 vols. 12mo., paper, 75 cents; or 1 vol. cloth, $1.

This new American book by the Author of "Wild Western Scenes," has been pronounced by critics the most witty and talented book from an American pen. Of the Author's previous Book, published some years since, some 35,000 copies were sold.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE DAY.

THE WATCHMAN,

AN

INTERESTING AND MORAL TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

A COMPANION TO "THE LAMPLIGHTER."

Published in 1 vol., cloth, 400 pages.

This work has been long and anxiously looked for, and its publication is hailed with satisfaction by all readers of pure and classic fiction. The characters are graphically portrayed and vividly impressed upon the imagination of the reader.

"The Watchman" bids fair to become the most popular book of the season.

Although it has been out but two weeks, the fifteenth thousand has gone to press. Everybody reads it. In some respects it is far superior to the "Lamplighter."

When the "Lamplighter" appeared the reading public was taken by surprise. It was an original creation in literature, and was eagerly purchased and perused with an avidity that proved the author's power in touching the feelings. Since that period, although many attempts have been made, no work has been written which, in the opinion of the best judges of literary merit, is calculated to achieve such success as the "Watchman." It is a tale of real life and living characters—moral and chaste in its tone, and lofty in its aspirations. The title of the book speaks for itself. It is a story of humble life—a plain, unvarnished narrative of the distress and struggles of the poor and lowly in their battles with life. It is essentially an American novel, for it proves that in this country, to the possessor of talent, industry and integrity, poverty and lowly birth are no bars to advancement.

Price for the complete work, handsomely bound in one volume, cloth, is ONE DOLLAR.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, per first mail, free of postage, on their remitting $1 to the publishers, in a letter, post-paid. H. LONG & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and all booksellers.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PUBLICATION DAY.

The New Novel upon Fashionable Religion.

PUBLISHER'S CARD.

WHICH, THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?

Or, The Church of Christ, and The Church of Society.

AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN NOVEL.

Will be ready Monday, July 2, by

GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.

NOW READY.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

Just examine this superior publication. You will at once acknowledge that it is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Magazine ever published, not even excepting its illustrious predecessor, the London Penny Magazine, that obtained the largest circulation of any serial in the world.

J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOUSANDS OF DELIGHTED READERS,

and

HUNDREDS OF OUR BEST CRITICS,

Now add their testimony to the "originality," "beauty," "freshness," "brilliancy," "raciness," "geniality," "earnestness," "humor," "pathos," and "popularity" of

BEECHER'S STAR PAPERS.

READ THE TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS.

A few brief extracts from many long notices:

The St. Louis *Daily Republican* pronounces it "A literary banquet."

The New-York *Evangelist* says: "We admire them more than we can well express."

The Daily *Zanesville Commercial* says: "A pleasant relief to meet with a staple work like this."

The Boston *Evening Traveller* says: "The author has impressed himself personally on every page."

The Brooklyn *Daily Times* says: "There will be great difficulty in laying it down till you have bolted the contents."

The Portland *Argus* says: "These papers are racy and sparkle like champagne."

The Chicago *Daily Democrat* says: "A combination of richness of thought and gracefulness of expression."

The New-York *Daily Times* says: "Just the volume to take with you into the country."

The Buffalo *Daily Courier* says: "It cannot fail to reach the heart, and do good wherever read."

The Bangor *Whig* says: "Vivid, glowing, enthusiastic and original descriptions."

The New-York *Evening Mirror* says: "We have seldom met with a more contagious spirit of devotion to the beautiful."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Calculated to give pleasure to all and offence to none."

The New-York *Observer* says: "Full of striking thoughts—brilliant, racy and entertaining."

The New-York *Journal of Commerce* says: "It indicates sources of enjoyment, which, to a mind less fertile in expedients would rarely occur."

The New-York *Express* says: "We cordially commend this volume."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Vivid words give the paper upon which he writes the gleam of his emotions."

The Hartford *Republican* says: "There is downright heartiness of soul in every line."

The Cleveland *Morning Leader* says: "Exquisite sensibility shines out everywhere from these brilliant pages."

The *Daily Ohio State Journal* says: "It has the sparkle of the author's genius."

The *Yankee Blade* says: "The author is a poet in the truest sense."

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The most delightful reading we have met with in a twelvemonth."

"The Binghamton *Republican* says: "Will become fixed stars in the constellation of our literature."

The Bangor *Daily Journal* says: "It will do every one good to read it."

The *Religious Herald* says: "A book to while away an hour from care and toil."

The *Congregationalist* says: "No Summer pocket should be empty of it."

The Northwestern *Christian Advocate* says: "They are gems of the first water—stars of the first magnitude."

The St. Louis *Evening Mirror* says: "The sentiments are fresh, pure and natural."

The Geneva *Courier* says: "The language is poetical—the sentiments beautiful."

The Boston *Daily Transcript* says: "Every page breathes of a recreative mood."

The Rochester *Daily American* says: "Star papers have taken a range as wide as the sweep of the writer's great intellect."

The Rome *Sentinel* says: "Those who have not read these papers have an untasted pleasure to enjoy."

The Chicago *Democratic Press* says: "The author's earnestness is relieved by the perpetual play of wit and humor."

The New-York *Tribune* says: "Flashes of fun suddenly gleam out from exquisite descriptions."

The Chicago *Daily Journal* says: "Just the reading for a sultry Summer's day."

The New-York *Independent* says: "We welcome this book as a thing of beauty that shall be a joy forever."

The Springfield *Daily Republican* says: "Closely packed with fresh and beautiful thoughts, pleasant fancies, genial humor and rich suggestions."

The *Central Christian Herald* says: "We have reread this volume with unabated interest."

One elegant 12mo. vol. Price $1 25. Single copies sent by mail pre-paid, on receipt of price. For sale on steamboats and railroads, and by all booksellers.

A thousand agents wanted for this, the best selling book extant. J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York.

*,*Publishers of newspapers giving this advertisement entire one insertion, will receive a copy of the book.

THE INDEPENDENT.—Edited by Congregational Clergymen, assisted by distinguished contributors. Among them:

GOV. LOUIS KOSSUTH,

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

MRS. H. C. KNIGHT,

MR. CHARLES L. BRACE,

CLARENCE COOK,

MINNIE MYRTLE,

And numerous others.

No expense is spared to secure every variety of talent in the several departments of this paper. A large corps of correspondents have been engaged both at home and abroad. A full summary of religious and general intelligence is given. Also, weekly, an article on the Money Market and Commercial news. A full and complete Review of the Flour and Produce Market and merchandise generally, together with that of the Cattle Market, is written weekly by an experienced man, expressly for this paper. Our prices current are also corrected up to the day of publication, and may be confidently relied upon for correctness. In short, the proprietors are determined that their paper shall be surpassed by none for excellence and cheapness.

THIRD LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

We publish this week a letter from Kossuth, giving an account of the state of Religion in Hungary.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

Our Special Contributors.	The Congregational Union.
The Cheapness of Legal Opinions against the Prohibitory Liquor Law.	Uniformity of Evening Meetings.
Who at all Criticise?	Changes in N. Y. Churches.
Our Own Correspondence.	Money Market.
Letter from Kossuth.	*Advertisements.*
From our English Cor.	*Family Reading.*
From our French Cor.	At Greenwood.
Letter from Boston.	The Faults of Christians.
The Kansas Meeting at Rochester.	Stories for the Little Folks.
Presbyterial Action on Slavery.	What the Old House said to the Heart of Youth.
Literary Record.	Thoughts Suggested by the Building and Dedication of a Splendid Church.
Religious Intelligence.	The Short and Simple Annals of the Poor.
Domestic Summary.	*Selections.*
Editorial Articles.	The Right Must Win.
The Season of Dispersion.	Sketch of the Life of Turner.
Mr. Greeley on the Sabbath.	*Foreign Miscellany.*
Newton on Inspiration.	*Editor's Book-Table.*
Rev. Henry Lobdell, M. D.	Letters on the War.
Decimal Currency.	Harvest Reports.
The State of Kansas.	Cattle Market.
J. Hosford Smith, Esq.	Review of the Market.
Political Prospects.	Prices Current.
Russia and Turkey.	

TERMS—By mail $2. Specimen numbers sent gratis. Orders for the paper, accompanied by the money, addressed to the Publisher, and prepaid, will be considered at our risk.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Can commence with any number of the paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS—A few only will be taken. Must be sent in before Wednesday.

Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE BOOK OF

MEN, WOMEN AND BABIES,

OR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE

HEALTH, WEALTH, LONGEVITY,

AND THE

BEAUTIFUL IN HUMAN BEINGS!

By Dr. PORTER, of New-York.

Published by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 50 CENTS,

Edition revised by the Author,

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT;

OR, THE WORKS AND WAYS OF GOD.

By Rev. F. W. FABER, D. D.,

Author of "All for Jesus," &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by

E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 151 Fulton-st.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

STRAUSS' LIFE OF JESUS.

THE LIFE OF JESUS, CRITICALLY EXAMINED by Dr. DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS, translated by the translator of "Feuerbach's Essence of Christianity." Elegant 8vo., of 931 pages; matches "Comte's Positive Philosophy." Fine portrait. Price $3 50.

C. BLANCHARD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

A WORD TO TEACHERS ABOUT GRAMMAR.—The great demand for TOWER'S ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR has obliged us to issue several large editions in rapid succession, and another is now in press. It is no exaggeration to say that it is better adapted to the mind of the young pupil than any other Primary Grammar in use, and it is so for the reason that it recognizes the fact that the child before he enters school has begun to make a grammar of the language for himself, and merely wants encouragement and guidance to accomplish his task. "Even the errors of children," says the author, "show how early they acquire a knowledge of its general structure." The object of this little work is to furnish the child such guidance as he requires, and to make grammar an intellectual exercise, without loading the memory with abstract terms which it is impossible for the pupil to understand. Its definitions are clear as crystal, and the sentences which are used for illustration are perfectly simple and transparent, because they are intended for children, whose thoughts are simple, and whose minds are untrained to any severe exercise of the powers of discrimination, classification, or abstraction.

Although so small, it is truly a philosophical Grammar, and it is exceedingly popular wherever it is known and used.

To teachers we would say "Get the best!" Look at TOWER'S ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR, and decide for yourself whether it will relieve you of one of the burdens of the school room, and assist and interest your scholars in a study which they are apt to think dry and useless.

From A. B. Scribner, Principal of Union College, Marcellus, N. Y.

I am so highly pleased with the advancement of the class in TOWER'S ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR that I can hardly find words to express my admiration of the book. It seems to me that my pupils with only a few weeks' study are more capable of composing and analyzing sentences by the aid of this little book, than other and older ones are by poring over the dryness and mystery of Brown's and Bullion's for three months.

Send and get our Descriptive Catalogue, or a copy of the work for examination. Price for the ELEMENTS 25 cents; sent by mail prepaid. DANIEL BURGESS & CO., Publishers, No. 60 John st., New-York.

IN PRESS.

A GRAMMAR OF COMPOSITION; OR GRADUAL EXERCISES IN WRITING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By D. B. TOWER, A. M., and Prof. B. F. TWEED.

NEW MUSIC.—"Our Good Old Friend," by ALICE HAWTHORN, author of "What is Home without a Mother?" &c., &c. This song is embellished with a beautiful lithographic portrait of the author. The ballads written by this lady have been more successful than those of any other American author. The beauty of the sentiment in the poetry, and the simplicity of the music make them just what the people want. Published by WINNER & SHUSTER, Philadelphia. To be had at Music Stores. A copy will be sent to any address by mail upon the receipt of 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOK.

HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.

By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.

For sale by JOHN S. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

WILL BE READY ON THE 1ST OF JULY,

"THE OLD FARM-HOUSE."

By MRS. CAROLINE H. BUTLER LAING.

Illustrated with five Engravings, by Van Ingen, from Designs by White. 400 pages 12mo. Extra muslin gilt $1 25.

The above work is a beautiful domestic story of deep interest. The good and evil characters, the charming scenes of country life, the follies of a fashionable city life, and all the varied topics brought upon the scene of the story described in the happiest manner.

A copy will be sent to any part of the Union free, on receipt of the price.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Publisher, No. 29 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

DORSTICK'S NEW BOOK.

12mo. Cloth. Elegantly Illustrated. Price $1.

As the daily increasing orders for this startling work require 10,000 copies to be manufactured for the first edition, the publication must be delayed until MONDAY, July 2. To secure early supplies the trade should send in their orders without delay.

Copies sent to any part of the Union, post-paid, on receipt of price.

EDWARD LIVERMORE, Publisher. No. 29 Beekman-street.

A CARD.—The attention of the undersigned having been called to a book, just published, entitled "CONCUT CORNERS," which contains injurious statements respecting the late firm of BAGGLEHALL, FLORIC & CO., to the effect that they were in the habit of imposing upon their numerous customers by selling vile manufactured liquors for pure, genuine articles, I deem it but justice to myself, as well as the friends of the late firm, to deny *these charges in the most emphatic manner.* No article of liquor was ever sold by BAGGLEHALL, FLORIC & CO., which was not genuine and precisely as represented. I am aware that some calling themselves "respectable dealers" are in the habit of manufacturing spurious articles, but am proud to be able to declare that no firm of which I have ever been a member has been guilty of such practices. Whether I shall seek legal redress against the perpetrators of this outrage in the present unsatisfactory state of the laws, must depend on circumstances. Meanwhile, I hasten to make this public denial of the charges.

E. S. BAGGLEHALL, (late Bagglehall, Floric & Co.,) No. 317 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S MANTILLAS.

Selling off at a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. from original prices.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 361 Broadway,

being about to be entirely remodeled and considerably enlarged, covering when completed a space of nearly seven thousand square feet, with a frontage of 37 feet on Broadway, 46 feet on Franklin-st., and a depth of 160 feet, forming, beyond comparison, the largest establishment of its kind in this or any other country, and as a partial and temporary closing of the premises will be rendered necessary, the subscriber has determined to subject his entire stock of Spring and Summer Mantillas, Crape and Cashmere Shawls, &c., to such an enormous reduction in price as must effect the complete clearance previous to the 15th of July.

He deems further comment unnecessary, and will merely enumerate a few of the leading articles prepared for public approval:

One thousand very excellent black silk Mantillas, of the richest silk and of the style for which his store has been so much celebrated this season. Former prices six and seven dollars, now reduced to FOUR DOLLARS.

Eight hundred black silk Mantillas, the "Corsican," former prices nine and ten dollars, now reduced to SIX DOLLARS.

Four hundred and fifty Moire Antique Mantillas, with lace ruffles, formerly ten dollars, now SIX AND A HALF DOLLARS.

Six hundred very elegant silk Mantillas, with single and double lace ruffles—most recherche styles—formerly twelve and fourteen dollars, now EIGHT DOLLARS.

And a multitudinous array of richer goods, in real Guipure Lace, Moire Antique and Lace, and other fabrics, many of which only just imported from Paris. All at a similar reduction.

Also, a large variety of Cashmere, Canton Crape and Stella Shawls, equally cheap.

GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

The sale at reduced prices commences on Thursday June 21.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

M. BELL,

No. 58 Canal-st.,

Wishing to take account of stock, has made a liberal reduction in the prices of his Mantillas. His styles this season being superior to any other to be found in the City have met with such a rapid sale as to prevent an accumulation.

The balance, consisting of real Guipure and Chantilla Lace, with a good assortment of his own manufacture; also a small but select stock of Black Moire Antique and Silk Mantillas, trimmed with real Lace, and all the most desirable styles of trimming, will be sold at much less than the usual rates.

These Mantillas have all been made under his own immediate inspection, and from his well-known facilities in procuring the latest Parisian novelties he can offer a really new and elegant style, at his reduced prices, and as cheap as other houses in the trade sell their old stock, and solicits an inspection that Ladies may see the reduction in prices is REAL, not IMAGINARY.

MANTILLAS AT HALF PRICE.

We shall offer the balance of our stock of BLACK SILK MANTILLAS on and after SATURDAY, the 23d inst., subject to a reduction of fully FIFTY PER CENT, with a view to clear out the entire stock.

In addition to the above, we invite particular attention to several cases of rich LAWNS, which will be also offered at half price.

Also, BLEACHED MUSLINS and LONG CLOTHS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY and PARASOLS.

Ladies will please remember the store and number.

THE SAVINGS STORE, No. 135 Spring-st., near Greene.

The GREATEST BARGAINS In MANTILLAS! AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRESS GOODS, Will be found at LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.

N. B.—The Red Cars pass the door every five minutes.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited.

E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway.

GOOD CHANCE.

CARPETS AT COST

PRIOR TO REMOVAL.

In consequence of removing to our new store on the 1st of July, we are closing out our stock of CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., AT COST.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 231 Broadway, 2 doors above the Astor House.

PARASOLS AT REDUCED PRICES.—JAMES K. SPRATT, No. 343 Broadway, has now on hand a very fine assortment of fashionable Parasols, which he will sell by the dozen or single one at a great reduction from former rates. No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

GREAT SALE OF CRAPE SHAWLS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

75 Crape Shawls, $4 50.

100 Crape Shawls, $6 50.

38 Crape Shawls, $10.

100 Crape Shawls, $15—former price $20.

25 Crape Shawls, $20—former price $30.

13 pieces Bischoff's best Black Silk, from $[illegible] to [illegible].

N. B.—Ladies are invited to call and see the above goods, whether they want to purchase or not.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 260 Grand-st.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS.—A. M. CHRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 25 Bowery, will sell on MONDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Alpacas and Linen Frock and Sack Coats; Cloth, Cassimere, Linen and Satinet Pants, of various patterns; Marseilles, Cloth and Satin Vests; French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins; Black and Fancy Satinets; Silk, Satin, and Marseilles Vestings, &c.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—MME. DEMOREST, of No. 375 Broadway, will open a branch of her Pattern Emporium, at No. 203 Bowery, on Monday, 25th inst., with a splendid assortment of new and elegant designs both for ladies and children. Summer apparel, waist patterns, &c., cut to fit the form with accuracy and elegance at 12½ cents. Pinking and crimping in the latest styles, at the shortest notice and lowest prices.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!

PRICES REDUCED.

JOHN I. SMITH,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

Will sell the balance of his very superior manufacture of Spring and Summer style of Parasols at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING—To be almost given away, wholesale and retail, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 67 Fulton-st., one door from Cliff-st. Garments made to order in the best style. Oil and rubber clothing. Furnishing goods constantly on hand. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

SHIRT COLLARS, SHIRT COLLARS.—Bachelors and all you that pay for washing by the dozen, wake up and run to J. VANDERBILT'S, Men and Boys' Clothier, No. 67 Fulton-st. Two of the finest collars ever seen for 20 cents, 5 cents each. You need not have them washed. They are neater and finer in appearance than any ever bought at $3 per dozen.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.—ALEX. D. REEVES respectfully intimates to those engaged in cutting that he still continues giving lessons in the above art, in all its branches, by his actual measurement system. Persons calling, or addressing a note to Mr. REEVES, No. [illegible] Wooster-st., will receive immediate attention. N. B.—Lessons given in French, if required.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and [illegible] Jefferson Market.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

☞ [illegible], No. 532 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., are agents for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies by the week and month can be obtained on application to them.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. THREE Copies sent for FIVE Dollars:—FIVE Copies for EIGHT Dollars:—TEN Copies for TWELVE Dollars:—TWENTY Copies for TWENTY Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over 37,000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Mayor and the Governor.

It is a great thing to have an energetic Mayor,—one who does not hesitate to take the responsibility. Our goodly City is profusely blessed in this particular. Since the Prohibitory Liquor Law was passed, Mayor WOOD has been actively inquiring what he could do in regard to it. The result of his investigations was that his principal duty, as the head of the Police, would be to take good care that no *imported* liquor was seized, or its sale interfered with in any way. He accordingly issued a proclamation that he should see to the execution of this section of the law, as laid down by the Corporation Counsel, Mr. DILLON.

But the Mayor's activity did not stop here. He heard somebody say that the Governor intended to call out the military to enforce the law on the Fourth of July. Not suspecting any attempt to "*sell*" him, but fearful that his province was to be invaded, the Mayor resolved to see about it. So he wrote to Governor CLARK a letter of inquiry on the subject,—to which in due course of mail he received an answer. We give the correspondence, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1855.

His Excellency, MYRON H. CLARK, Governor, &c.:

Dear Sir—It is currently reported here that it is your intention to order out the military of this City to enforce the "Act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," on the Fourth of July next.

I have received no intelligence from any official source of any such intention. I cannot believe it true.

Without expressing, at this time, any opinion, or making any recommendation with reference to the propriety of such a measure, *I hope you will advise me* whether there is any such intention.

Very respectfully yours, from

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GOVERNOR CLARK'S REPLY.

ALBANY, June 21, 1855.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York:

Dear Sir—I have received your communication of the 19th inst., and am not a little surprised that you should give credence to what is only "currently reported."

A measure so important as that alluded to, I need not inform you, could not properly be proposed until the necessity for it should be brought to my knowledge in some official or authentic manner.

Very respectfully yours, MYRON H. CLARK.

We presume the Mayor does not feel particularly obliged to the wag who led him into the impertinence thus sharply and justly rebuked. His organ the *Herald* announced a day or two since that he was determined to *force* the Governor into *giving him* an answer. Apparently he had no great difficulty in accomplishing this feat.

Prospects of an Indian War.

The news of the capture of Fort Laramie indicates that we are to have an Indian war. This "sport" has heretofore afforded an excuse for the most outrageous expenditure of money, the wasting of millions among Government favorites—the whipping of the Indians being a secondary consideration. We already see that an *army of ten thousand men* is necessary to make a demonstration, and we have no doubt that there is great excitement at Washington among the hangers on about the War Department, at the expectation of fat jobs and *money-making contracts*. A gentleman well acquainted with the Indian country, and the tribes now in possession of Fort Laramie, informs us that the combination consists of the Sioux, the Chayennes, the Arapahoes, the Snakes, and the Black-feet, all separate tribes, and jointly possessing at least a hundred thousand warriors—the Sioux nation possessing over fifty thousand fighting men. It is said that it is the experience of the best frontiersmen and hunters, that five hundred Rocky Mountain mountaineers would do more to whip these marauding Indians than ten thousand United States troops. The Indians can travel with families and property, day by day, faster than could our best dragoons, and the dragoons would lose their horses by Indian thieves in spite of every precaution. The mountaineers would meet the Indians on their own ground, and fight them with their own weapons. They are superior to the Indians in endurance and arms, and if the Government desires to put a check to Indian depredations, it is only through these backwoodsmen that it can be effectually done.

It is represented that the system of paying annuities to the Indians has a bad effect, the Indians assuming that these presents from our Government are given through *fear*, and are intended to buy peace. Furthermore, that most of these wandering tribes are so ignorant, that they believe that all the white men that exist are those whom they personally know or hear of through their unenlightened *friends*; they have no knowledge of the United States or the resources of this Government, and those Indians who visit this country are thought by their brethren to be *liars*, and live in disgrace. The best men, in the Indian country, acquainted with the subject, say that to conquer these tribes the only way is to hire the mountaineers, and that instead of attempting to make war upon the combination, select a tribe, and to use the language of the country, "wipe it out;" and thus inspire terror to those who sympathize with the war movement. The war originates in ignorance on the part of the Indians, and it is only necessary to have a severe lesson taught some one obstreperous tribe, to put an end to the war. These tribes have untold numbers of horses, and move about with the rapidity of the wind. No regular troops, no dragoons, could make any impression upon them, and we think it would be the part of wisdom to drop the expensive method of raising troops in the usual way, and send the proper persons to the disturbed county, organize the mountaineers, and thus act effectually, and in the end most mercifully for the poor red man himself. If this course is not pursued, the surplus in our Treasury will soon be exhausted, and we will have the camp expenditures of the Florida war enacted over again, and probably witness the shipment of fire-wood from our wharves for the benefit of our troops about Fort Laramie. This would be no more absurd than the shipment of cord-wood from New-Orleans to the everglades of Florida, as was the case in the famous Florida war.

Church Rates in England—Ecclesiastical Excommunication only Sleepeth.

For many years past a conflict has been carried on between the clergy and laity of England, regarding the liability of the latter to be taxed for the repairs of the churches, the providing of the sacramental wine, the supplying of coal and other requisites. The independent portion of the community resisted the impost, chiefly on the grounds that it sprung up in dark and despotic times, and that the bishops and parsons who were in possession of such immense revenues, should, at least, furnish the communion table with those articles which the religious rites of the church required. The Quakers, as a body, uniformly resisted every tax of the kind, and always *permitted their goods to be seized* and sold, under civil process, before they consented to pay in such cases, and rarely did a session of Parliament pass over without some memorial being presented to either branch of the Legislature on this vexed subject. The old topic was recently brought up in the House of Lords by Earl GREY, who presented two petitions against church rates, but expressed his opinion that the law in reference to them was not a grievance *now*, however it might have been formerly, since the minority of the rate payers had not the power to make or enforce a church rate. Hereupon arose a legal discussion, and an expounding of ecclesiastical statutes, highly interesting to those who are curious to know something about the *episcopal* tyranny and church despotism which formerly prevailed in England.

The Bishop of Exeter contended, although the decision of the House of Lords, two years ago, ruled that a minority of the parishioners could not levy a Church rate, that "it still remained the clear duty of the Parish, and, therefore, of the Vestry, to levy a rate for the necessary repairs of the Church, and for what was requisite for the performance of Divine service."

The Lord Chancellor agreed that the Rev Prelate was perfectly accurate in stating the law of the case, as far as it was the *duty* of the Parish to keep the Church in repair, and purchase the necessary articles for Divine service; but that there was no means of compelling the rate-payers to assess themselves for such purposes. Up to the time of the Reformation, *excommunication* was the mode by which recourse was had to compel the repudiating sinners to come down with the cash; and as excommunication, or an interdict upon a Parish, in those days would be of no use, the Lord Chancellor contended that there was no remedy for the *poor* Bishops and Parsons when the majority refused to make a rate.

The shepherd of the fold of Exeter enlightened the Lord Chancellor regarding the *excommunicating* powers of the Reformed Church. That was a privilege of too time-honored and precious a character to be yielded up exclusively to the Roman Catholic Right Reverend Fathers in God, and it was consequently *retained by their Protestant successors*. Exeter stated that up to 1832 "*there were constant proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts against parties for not doing their duty in regard to Church rates*," and excommunication was put in force against those who refused to be fleeced, and they were therefore rudely thrust forth from the fold to make their way to Heaven as best they could. He contended that excommunication could be still legitimately carried out, and said so strongly did his view of the case obtain, that in 1812 *a law was passed* that a person should not be liable to *more than six months' imprisonment* for excommunication. It was successfully practiced up to 1832, and the learned Prelate was perfectly satisfied that it could be still put in force, to the great advantage of the Church and the edification of all God-fearing, tax-loving Christians in "merry England." We, on this side of the Atlantic, are inclined to believe that the learned Prelate is rather sanguine on this subject; for the common sense of the whole world repudiates and condemns those excommunicating powers which were too long and too successfully used for the purposes of extortion and unjustifiable coercion in civil matters. But what must be the state of religious freedom in any country where the law of the land abets and sustains the griping avarice of the proud churchman, and punishes with *six months' imprisonment* the unlucky *excommunicated*? What an unfavorable contrast such proceedings form with the freedom and toleration which our Republican institutions guarantee to the members of every religion and form of worship in this country. Our Constitution is alike free from the taint of religious bigotry or coercion for conscience's sake. In this, as in all other matters concerning the freedom and happiness of mankind, America stands preëminent among the great family of nations.

When we take into account the immense revenues of the Church in England—revenues levied from the hard earnings of the people—and foot up the vast sums that the Bishops and those in the enjoyment of fat "livings" pocket annually—we cannot feel astonished that a majority of the English people repudiate church-rates altogether, and yearly petition Parliament to abolish the last vestige of this scandalous imposition. The incomes of a few of the Bishops of the Establishment, without taking into account the immense sums paid to incumbents, Deans, Rectors and all the other drones of the Church—for it is the ill-paid and hard-worked Curates who discharge the duty—will suffice to show that John Bull does not grumble without some show of reason. It appeared by an inquiry instituted by Mr. HORSMAN some time ago in the English House of Commons, that seven years' joint income of the Bishoprics of London, Westminster, York, Canterbury and Durham alone, amounted to the sum of $5,225,605 56. Of this amount the largest sum was received by the Bishop of Durham, namely, $1,543,369 02, and the smallest, $629,268,50, by the Bishop of London. Besides those Episcopal incomes, the Bishop of Durham owned 61 livings, the Bishop of London 127, and the Archbishop of Canterbury held 174, which brought his Grace a net income of $400,000 per annum. The leased estates of the Bishop of Chester bring him a yearly income of $81,180; those of the Archbishop of York $205,150, and those of the Archbishop of Cantebury $260,000. These are only a few specimens of the enormous revenues which the English Bishops are in possession of; and yet they would still, if public opinion would tolerate it, have recourse to excommunication for the non-payment of Church rates, and exact the penalty which the law attaches—six months' imprisonment. The annual income of the Irish Episcopalian Bishops is $753,175. We may congratulate ourselves that we live under a Constitution which metes out justice, freedom and religion on the cheapest and most liberal scale.

Difficulties in the East.

When the Allies shall have compelled Russia to come to terms, as they doubtless will, sooner or later, then will come the real difficulty of the war, in disposing of Turkey.

FRANKLIN's recipe for keeping the contents of the cider-barrel intact, was to place a barrel of Madeira along side of it. On the same principle the London *Times* interposes in behalf of Turkey. Rob Turkey of the Principalities; *declare them independent*, and for a time at least Turkey will be safe. A barrier is wanted against Russian intrusion: erect it, not at the expense of the baffled and beaten intruder, but at the cost of that power who has been so frightfully depleted in a contest originated by enemies and prolonged by friends. The war was undertaken for one thing, to prevent the Porte from losing his Trans-Danubian Provinces. The war, it is proposed, shall be terminated by cutting those wealthy satrapies loose from the Ottoman Empire, and allowing them to drift, as they inevitably will, into the yawning maelstrom of Russia.

In view of such advice, it may very well be questioned how far the Allies have helped Turkey. They embarked actively in the war at the moment when the Turk was triumphantly *driving the Russian before him*; and on the eve of freeing the Principalities entirely from his unwelcome presence. There has been no loss, no fading in the laurels of the Turks. Whatever may have happened to their friends, they at least are without a single instance of reverse. They appear to be tolerably well able to take care of themselves in war; it is in diplomacy they suffer. By diplomacy, Austria has been appointed custodian of those provinces, without any declaration as to which interest in the contest she proposes to adhere; and may at a moment's notice, or more likely without notice at all, transfer her trust to the very power from which the Turks wrested them at the outset. And, to complete the mischief, it is suggested that it is wise to place the coveted dominions without the protection of Turkey altogether, and altogether within the scope of Russian intrigue and acquisitiveness. It is not usually thought prudent to turn one's best wether unguarded in the same field with the wolf. But that is precisely the plan of the London *Times*. Russia, as a penalty for her mischievous doings these three years past, is to have the Danube for her frontier, rather than the Pruth; and to be enabled to marshal vast armies along the foot of the *Balkan, within two or three days' march of* Constantinople itself.

The *Times*, of course, combats the idea of the *absorption of the Principalities into* the Russian Empire, as a necessary result of the adjustment it recommends. But the slightest acquaintance with Russian policy shows the folly of any such hope. There is no State adjoining Russia on any side that is not directly or indirectly controlled by the diplomacy of St. Petersburg. Persia, and the Affghan and Belochee chiefs, at the East: Prussia, Germany, Austria, Montenego, at the West, are instances in point; while Sweden, a hereditary enemy, the loser of a vast territory to the Czar, is maintained in a cautious neutrality, at a moment when, by a stroke for which that monarchy was never better prepared, the wrongs of an age might be avenged. Against the over-mastering influence of this policy, which, with attendant golden showers, would be sure to obtain absolute, if not a *patent, ascendancy in Moldavia and* Wallachia, where sympathy of creed and national indolence invite the exercise, what *possible safe-guard can the Allies create?* The armed occupation of the soil in the interest of the Western Powers might prevent any exterior commotion or invasion. But Austria—Turkey being out of the question—is the only power able to maintain such a police and that on no other condition than that all expenses shall be borne by some other treasury than her own. We are not to suppose England, or France, or Turkey will contribute to this fund; then the Principalities must do so, and thus reduce themselves wholly to the attitude of conquered realms, with the Austrian for master. We have seen already some evidences of the ill-feeling existing between the inhabitants of the two Principalities and the German police corps. Who can doubt that with such a future, the Russian influence would soon predominate, and once more leave the road to the Dardanelles as open as the road to St. Petersburg? The Black Sea may be left bare of fortress and frigate; but without some very different disposition of the trans-Danubian region than that proposed, Turkey is left defenceless, while her foe is invited to her very gate.

A Lesson from Royalty.

Royalty may be quoted at a premium in England at present. Prince ALBERT has recovered his popularity, much periled last year by the public suspicion that he interfered in foreign politics. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE having shown, in the Crimea, some of the gallantry in which, truth to say, none of his family have ever been deficient, has won the heart of John Bull, and is loudly cheered whenever he is recognized in public. Queen VICTORIA, casting away some of the etiquette which has hitherto too strongly drawn a line of demarcation between the sovereign and the people of England, has distributed, with her own hand, the war-medals to the naval and military combatants of all ranks, from the General to the drummer, who distinguished themselves in the present war.

This may or may not be set down, according to the temper and feelings of the person who reflects, to a royal desire to win popularity cheaply. Not so an incident related by the English newspapers, and which, alike creditable to the position and sex of the individual, we have pleasure in drawing attention to here. The Royal household, at Buckingham Palace, includes a large number of domestics and other attendants, many of whom are married. It came to the knowledge of Queen VICTORIA, that of a large proportion of their children the education was very generally neglected. She had suitable premises fitted up as a school near the Palace, and appointed as teacher a gentleman of tried experience and known ability. Already as many as sixty-six children of both sexes are being educated in this establishment, and an evening school has also been got up for the instruction of the elder children who are unable to attend during the day. The whole expense of these schools is defrayed by the Queen herself.

The cost may be but small. The example is great and good. When the Sovereign thus personally interests herself in the elevation of the youthful mind, by educational means, other influential parties in England—a country where imitation of even Royal vices has been carried to excess—are not likely to lag behind. The example will be generally followed, no doubt, and nothing but good can result from it. What VICTORIA has done in this matter deserves praise as kind, proper and womanly. It may appear a small matter, but will probably exercise a large influence. It is a thoughtful and a kindly act, gracefully and suitably performed.

No such thing had ever been attempted by any of her immediate predecessors on the throne. *None of them, in truth,* possessed the high moral and religious feeling which appears to have actuated her on many occasions. GEORGE I. was a profligate and a spendthrift, who, every now and then, went to the Parliament with a begging petition that his debts might be liquidated out of the national treasury—who imprisoned his wife on the slightest grounds of improper conduct—who, at the same time, used to parade in public with *three* mistresses. GEORGE II. suppressed his father's will, made his mistresses the companions of his wife, and so perpetually was quarreling with his eldest son as to hear of his death not with apathy, but actual satisfaction. Even GEORGE III., with many domestic virtues, the ostentatious parade of having "a virtuous Court," and sundry other pretensions for being considered (in the words of the English liturgy,) a "most religious and pious King," made no provision for the moral training of the persons in his immediate service, while the notoriously bad conduct of his own family, male and female, was productive of great injury to all within its influence. GEORGE IV., the most notorious profligate of his time, closed half a century of vice in companionship with the wife (herself a mother!) of one of his *own intimate friends.* WILLIAM IV. *advanced* his illegitimate children to the ranks of the nobility, and his consort, Queen ADELAIDE, *limited her care of the Royal Household to the* issue of an ukase ordaining that the household must wear cotton instead of lutestring dresses! VICTORIA, against whose moral character even suspicion has never raised a whisper, takes the pains to inquire into the educational wants of her household, and promptly provides the suitable remedy.

At the present crisis, when, as it appears to us, the political-social portion of England is on the eve of, if it already has not entered into, a transition state, it is a good thing to find the Sovereign gracefully and spontaneously devoting herself, even in such a comparatively small matter as that which we record, to the moral and intellectual advancement of a class of persons with whom, from relative position, she is in some way connected as a sort of *mater familias*. This is not a matter of State policy. *It is a thing* wholly personal to the individual, and, we are free to admit, not unwarranted by the personal antecedents of the lady who reigns, but does not govern, in England.

"An Old Subscriber" is informed that the lines to which he alludes were written by an American poet whose works have never been published in a volume.

Diplomatic Bonhommie.

The airy and mirthful temper of the Russian Minister, as observed by telegraph, is really quite delightful. There he is at Washington, buoyed up, amid all the cares exacted by the management of a Republican Court, with an exuberance of light-hearted Pecksniffian gayety, too often absent from the anxieties and responsibilities of statesmen. "He laughs heartily," says the authentic dispatch, "with his friends, over what he regards as exaggerated accounts from the seat of war," etc. It may be observed, firstly, it is a social laugh: it is exploded to a circle of admiring friends, who no doubt responded with the merriest zest. It is also a public laugh: his very smiles, whether derisory or genial, are always given to the wires, and light up the press glowingly from Maine to Texas. It is, lastly, a laugh diplomatic: it asserts, by a pregnant negative, the entire and uninterrupted triumph of his imperial master's arms at Sebastopol; discounts largely from the amount of corn captured in the sea of Azoff; and discloses that the power and place of the Czar are still such as to make his friendship a fruitful and pleasant thing to the American people, and speculators especially. "A shrug well timed," said TALLEYRAND, "is as good as a lie." A laugh of his Muscovite Excellency is better, diplomatically speaking; only we happen to remember that the time before last, when occasion was furnished for its indulgence, was when the news of Inkermann came to hand. Then one of his merriest peals resounded along the wires; but by some means, his, when details arrived, was not the winning party. There is reason to anticipate that similar incongruity between the jest and the laughter of to-day will appear presently. Let us see, and as the event shall be, we agree to laugh either with or at his Excellency.

Coroners' Cases at Public Institutions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Knowing your readiness to open the eyes of the public to whatever concerns their interests, we take the liberty of calling your attention to what we consider a grievous wrong practiced by the Medical Fraternity connected with our Public Institutions. It is the summoning of Coroners to hold Inquests upon bodies of those dying therein, when no avenue is closed against them for ascertaining the direct cause of death. We have heard of such frequent instances of late, where the Coroners have been summoned to hold Inquests upon bodies of those who have died in a natural way, (in these Institutions,) and after days, in some cases weeks, of sickness, that we deem it but right that the public should be advised thereof. If we understand the matter aright, the object had in view in the appointment of Coroners was to establish, as it were, a detective system, whereby deaths by violence, by drowning, by poisoning, &c., should be ferreted out and laid before the public. Or, as is frequently the case, to find out cause of death, where the person dying has either died very suddenly or has not had medical attendance. But it is an established fact that in our Public Institutions, no want of medical attendance is felt; and when patients are admitted and linger for days and weeks (perhaps with a disease of the lungs) and then die, and when every facility is afforded for holding post mortem examinations, we desire to know where exists the necessity of summoning a Coroner and Jury to ascertain the cause of death? We have no fault to find with the Coroners. It is strictly in the line of their duty to obey these calls of the Physicians. But we do think that when a Physician summons a Coroner to hold an Inquest upon the body of a patient whom he has attended regularly for perhaps weeks, and when at the same time (even if the right to hold an autopsy was denied him, which is rarely the case,) he could certify as to the direct cause of death. We say, when such things are done solely for the sake of pocketing five dollars, (which is the sum generously allowed for information obtained and given in all these cases,) we think the public should be apprised of it. With the hope that you will give your many readers your views upon this matter, we subscribe ourselves,

FRIENDS TO RIGHT.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 23.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—London and Paris Correspondence.
THE GRAVITIES AND GAYETIES OF PARIS—A Letter from Dick Tinto.
LATER FROM MEXICO.
LATER FROM TEXAS.
LATER FROM HAVANA.
LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.
LATER FROM BRAZIL.
THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA—Special Correspondence.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS—Notes of a Tour of Observation Through Northern New-York.
EDITORIALS—Know-Nothing Meeting—The Germans and the Know-Nothings—Coquetting with Liberalism—Opium Eating—A Good Subject for a Picture—North and South—High Prices—Officering the Navy—Briggs Dished—Drouyn de Lhuys—The Know-Nothing Convention—Sectionalism in our Army—The European News—The Know-Nothings and the Louisiana Delegation—Mexican Troubles—Position of our Literary Men.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY *of News in the United States*, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for *mailing, at 6¼ cents each.*

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MAIDEN-LANE FIRE.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1855.—Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—*Gents:* The fire that entirely destroyed the building No. 10 Maiden-lane, on the morning of the 15th inst., a part of which was occupied by us, severely tested one of your RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT, No. 2,491, purchased in February, 1850. It remained among the ruins for forty-eight hours, and on being opened this morning all the books and papers were found to be perfectly legible.

Yours, &c., DUNKIN & ROBBINS, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

These Safes, secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock, are manufactured and sold by

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st.,

The only makers of Safes combining Rich & Co. and Wilder's Patents. Also for sale by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A FLOURISHING BOARDING and Day School, near New-York, states that his school was depopulated by Fever and Ague, to his great pecuniary loss. He procured DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS, and has completely routed the complaint. His scholars are no longer subject to it. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 149 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; JOHN W. GRIFFITHS, corner Grand and Norfolk sts.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

BAREGES! BAREGES!!—A NEW LOT OF RICH Bereges will be opened THIS MORNING, which we will sell at 1s. 6d. per yard. Also, a large lot of cheap Silks.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

TO ECONOMISTS.—FRENCH GRAY CASTOR HATS.—With these popular Gossamer Hats we closed our Summer sales in 1854. We again offer them to the notice of economists and others seeking comfort and medium prices combined with all the requisites found in the fashionable fabrics made by us and those of our Paris manufacturer.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

A NATIONAL REMEDY FOR A NATIONAL DISEASE!—Fever and Ague can infallibly be prevented or cured by using the new "Antidote to Malaria," called "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE." The certificate of the celebrated chemist, Dr. Chilton, accompanies each bottle. For sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and by dealers generally.

J. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, cor. of White-st., will sell during this week at the above rates. Great bargains may be expected.

SUMMER STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—The subscriber invites an inspection of his light and graceful hats which will compare with any in the market at much higher prices. Straw goods in every variety. West-End Emporium. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—$1,000 DAMAGES WERE awarded to us in the United States Circuit Court in New-York, May 25, 1855, against the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, for infringing three of our patents. All persons are cautioned against buying or using any of the inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers, against which numerous suits are now commenced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, always acknowledged to be the best, have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with half the exertion formerly required. Satisfactory references given that these machines will perform every kind of work. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

IF YOU ARE SICK, THE PROBABILITY IS THAT the root of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects. For sale by dealers in medicine everywhere.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY!

NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 5 Cortlandt-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1852.

This may certify that I have tried PARSONS & CO.'S "Rat Exterminator," and find it the best article I have ever used for destroying rats and roaches, having used all other rat exterminators. GEORGE SEELEY.

CLINTON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1852.

Messrs. PARSONS & CO.: We have used your Exterminator on our premises with entire success, annihilating both cockroaches and rats, to our surprise and gratification, with but one application. A. B. MILLER & CO.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., agents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

UNDRESS SUMMER HATS AT GENIN'S.—THE number of new styles and fabrics with which GENIN opens the Summer season of 1855 is unprecedented. Among the prominent warm weather Chapeaux are more than twenty varieties of Felt Hats, soft and hard. Then there are Panamas of all shapes, qualities and sizes; Leghorns at all prices; Swiss Straws, light and beautiful; East India and Canton Straws, cool and becoming; and Paris Straws, that ventilate the head and grace it at the same time. There is no taste, however fastidious, that may not be suited from the large and varied assortment of Summer Hats at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

UNDER GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—The best assortment in the City will be found as usual at RANKIN'S OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY.

The Zephyr Merino Vests, originally introduced by us years since, are universally approved, and are sold at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Call, examine and compare!

Established in 1823. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st., beg leave to call the attention of the trade to several new styles of Men's Straw Hats just finished, among which are the "Young Americas" and fine White Japan Hats, both of unsurpassed beauty as well as durability, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price, by the case or dozen. A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL.—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Exhibition of all Nations for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority, Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss can be seen at MARSH & CO., 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND GALVANIZING CHEMICALS.—Plumbago, Pyrogallic and Iodide Ammonium, Bromide Potassium, Super-sulphate Iron, all Cadmium preparations; Iodide Potassium, pure Ether, Hyposulphite Soda, Iodized Collodion, Nitrated Cyanide Silver, Blue Vitriol, Cyanide Potassium, and every other article used in the arts; metals and patent medicines, for sale on most reasonable terms by Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

IT MUST BE SO.—LADIES ARE DISCRIMINATING, after all. We judge so by the crowds we see every day congregated at CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery, in quest of those celebrated twelve shilling gaiters which have rendered CANTRELL famous and stamped many thousands of ladies as possessors of pretty feet. The truth of this can be ascertained at any time by dropping in at 336 Bowery.

KNOX'S HATS.—THE LATEST STYLE OF HAT which Mr. KNOX introduces always appears to be unsurpassable. Still, the next season exhibits another more tasteful. The present style, however, would seem to "cap the climax," and if any skeptic will just step in at No. 533 Broadway and No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., he will speedily become a convert to our opinion.

QUEEN DIDO OF CARTHAGE WAS CELEBRATED for the exceeding beauty of her foot. The secret of the matter, however, was, that she monopolized the services of a cunning workman. Any lady ordering her shoes, slippers or gaiters of WITHERS & CO., of No. 55 Bleecker-st., may learn the secret of that beauty which constituted the charm of Dido's foot.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

NOT PRINTED!

Royal English velvet carpets, 11s., 12s. per yard.
English tapestry Brussels Carpets 8s., 9s., 10s. per yard.
English ingrains, 4s., 5s., 6s. per yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, Sign of the Great American Eagle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

SECOND HAND ÆOLIAN PIANO, GILBERT'S make, price $375, for sale at $225. One Boudoir Piano, price $300, for $190; one, Chickering's, $130; one nearly new $165; one do. for $40. Melodeons for $45, $65, $90 and $60. These prices defy competition.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—EXPOSURE to the air does not modify the color of the hair dyed with the Excelsior Dye. It is fixed instantaneously, and remains always the same. Beware of dyes that variegate the hair. CRISTADORO'S is the only safe preparation. Prepared, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor-House.

HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED Wedding, At Home, and Visiting Cards; Extra heavy fine Silver Door, and No. Plates, Seals &c. AT THOS. BRUNS', No. 439 Broadway, corner Broome-st., and No. 280 Bowery.

DOWN! DOWN!! DECIDEDLY DOWN!!!—THE Clothing at OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., can now be bought at lower rates than has ever before been offered, as suits will be sold for $3 50 to $5; a great assortment for men and boys.

5,000 DRAB BEAVER HATS TO BE SOLD FOR cash only, at the very low price of $3 each by the case or single hat. All to be sold by the 4th of July. Those that desire a good Summer Hat will call soon as possible. NEW HAT COMPANY, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 Fulton-st., is the only place where Zephyr Cassimere Suits are sold at $10; Check Marseilles Suits, $3 50; Marseilles Vests, $1; Alpaca Coats, $2; Extra Superfine Blue Cloth Dress Coats, $15, &c., &c.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES AT W. J. & J. H. PLOW'S, No. 12 Park-place, for the splendid Gold Shades at $1 50, worth $3, and Gilt Cornices for 75 cents, worth $1 50. All kinds of Curtain Fixtures 25 per cent. less than in any other house in the trade. Call and see.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A large lot of Calf and Patent Leather Boots, and different styles of Patent Leather Shoes, will be sold much below cost, for the month of June only, at No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.—THREE CASES OF fine French de Beges will be offered THIS MORNING, at the low price of 1s. 6d., worth 3s. Also, real Indian Seersuckers, a new and beautiful article for Traveling Dresses.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!—BLACK Bareges, Grenadines, Tissues, Printed Muslins, de Beges, and all other kinds of Mourning Goods, selling at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ASTOR HOUSE.—The undersigned have renewed their lease of this house. It has been refitted, and is now in better condition than when first opened to the public.

New baths and water closets have been introduced upon every floor.

Its massive walls, its improved and complete ventilation, render it the coolest house in this City during hot weather.

In everything necessary to promote the real comfort of ladies and gentlemen it is second to none.

Its proximity to the Railroads enables our patrons to reach any portion of the City without delay, and at trifling expense.

It is situated in the healthiest Ward of the City, and the Park and open grounds opposite, present advantages unequaled.

Its convenient position for Merchants and for all parties connected with the great public enterprises of the country, is appreciated, and rooms are always in readiness for the accommodation of meetings, &c.

Breakfast from early morning until 11 o'clock. Dinner in Gentlemen's Ordinary, 2½ o'clock; Ladies' Ordinary, 2½ and 5 o'clock.

For the accommodation of business men, dinner will be served from 1 until 3½ o'clock.

Grateful for the past, we pledge ourselves to our patrons that every thing requisite for their comfort and happiness while under our roof, shall be provided without stint, and at a cost to them not exceeding that of any other first class Hotel in this City.

NEW-YORK, June, 1855.

COLEMAN & STETSON.

[Advertisement.]

THE BOEHM FLUTE.—Those who admire the music of the Flute will be pleased to know that we have in our City a gentleman whose skill in teaching and performing on this delightful instrument affords them an opportunity to become acquainted with this beautiful and pleasing accomplishment. We allude to Mr. ED. HAGLER, a Flutist, whose masterly performances have elicited nightly applause at WOOD'S & CHRISTY'S Minstrels. His tone and execution are superior to anything we have ever heard on the Flute, and we would recommend all who are desirous of improving themselves on the newly invented Flute, to call on Mr. H. at the above establishment, who intends to devote his leisure time in teaching. Mr. HAGLER has commenced publishing a series of his solos arranged for Flute and Piano, and the first number is now out, elegantly got up, and may be had at Mr. A. G. BADGER'S Flute Manufactory, No. 181 Broadway, who is the only manufacturer of the Boehm Flute in this Country.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY THOUSAND DOZEN!—The quality sustained—the prices reduced—at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 106 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the DAILY TIMES with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS, at a profit of from ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR, and with the first quality of SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at a profit of from FIVE TO TEN CENTS EACH.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

JAMES E. RAY,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Free excursion on Monday, June 25, to that beautiful Summer retreat, Fort Hamilton, where there will be an auction sale of 115 splendid villa sites, which command a full view of the Bay and Ocean for 30 miles, also of Staten Island and the surrounding country. There is good bathing, fishing and boating. The railroad, now in a state of completion, is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply eight times a day to and from Fort Hamilton, making it only from 20 to 30 minutes from New-York. The sale is to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Norwalk* will leave Pier No. 3 North River at 10 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M. Free tickets, maps and all particulars can be had of JAMES W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Who will take the responsibility? "To be, or not to be" enforced, that is the question, as the Lord Hamlet would say. Is the Governor in earnest when he threatens to march at the head of his army from the rural districts to this City to enforce the prohibition of all intoxicating drinks on the anniversary of the Nation's Independence? Will the Governor take the responsibility? We say he will. He is just the man for it, because he has prepared his legions of militia with the prudence of RAGLAN and the dash of PELISSIER. Our Commander-in-Chief is determined that his men shall come to the field in prime order, and to that end he last week purchased a full supply of MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, at the office, No. 335 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

OCEAN BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, is now *Open*, JUNE THE 20TH.—Furnished cottages, rooms in suits, &c., to let by the week, month or season. Bathing houses found and furnished free of charges. Extensive stabling and coach houses, private or public. The House will be provided in the most liberal manner, and a stock of choice old wines of every approved brand kept. A bowling saloon, billiard room, cricket ground, archery ground, with all their furniture found; and, also, a permanent band engaged. Business men can come to and return from the City three times a day, by the Long Island Railroad, from Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. Particulars may be had at No. 47 Cliff-street, New-York. JOHN GEO. BAINBRIDGE.

[Advertisement.]

ENVELOPES & WRITING PAPERS—For the People.
Ditto, For the Governments.
Ditto, For Merchants,
Ditto, For Banks and Insurance Companies.
Ditto, For Lawyers and Physicians.
Ditto, For Railroads.
Ditto, For Institutions.
ENVELOPES in endless variety, and of superior excellence for all classes.
WRITING PAPERS of every description.
CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER,
Manufacturers, No. 25 Beekman-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at

RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the SEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS, originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The World's Medical Congress, composed of graduates from the most popular Universities on both continents, most of whom have had extensive practice in well-known European and American hospitals, are attending to patients daily at the regular session hours, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dr. ROOT, or his assistants, may be consulted at all hours of the day or evening.

H. M. ROOT, M. D., Superintendent, No. 512 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FOUR THOUSAND YARDS AT ONE SHILLING—Of the most desirable styles and colors of rich Bareges, (all wool,) rich Paris Printed Jaconets and Lawns, Paris Mantillas, Dress Silks, and other rich dress goods, reduced to equal proportion of prices. To realize this great sacrifice, step in at Messrs. CHARLES HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first Surgeons of this great country have generously and nobly recommended this valuable ointment to their patients and the public generally, as a cure for wounds, sores and ulcers, even when all other means have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ If you want fine farms cheap, at Clarktown, Rockland County, N. Y., 30 miles from this City, the most healthy place in the State, and be free from the trouble of high rents and provisions, apply at No. 57 Fulton-street. Terms, one-half cash, or trade for City or Hoboken improved property.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S superior Pianos, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S Double-bank Melodions, suitable for Churches, equal to an Organ of eight stops; price only $200. Two very good French Piccolo Pianos for sale. Pianos and Melodions to let.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is the only place where zephyr cassimere suits are sold for $10; check Marseilles suits, $6 50; June linen suits, $3, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]

WHO WANTS MONEY?—Because you will find Money—BULWER'S excellent Comedy of "Money,"—at BARNUM'S Museum this afternoon. The touching moral Drama of "Madelaine," will be repeated to-night. At the same time you can see the Bearded Infant, the Bearded Lady, and the wonderful Maine Giantess.

LONG ISLAND.

The Martyr's Monument Association of Brooklyn.

This Society has already, by subscriptions and moneys collected, secured a sufficient sum to construct the vault for the bones of the Martyrs, and to erect the base of the proposed Monument. The work will be commenced at once, after obtaining from the authorities the proper title to the location selected on Fort Greene.

At the last meeting of the Directors, the Governors of the different States in the Union were appointed Directors, *ex-officio*, and also one Director was appointed for each Senatorial District in this State.

The day selected for the removal of the remains, is the 26th of August, the anniversary of the battle of Long Island, and nothing will prevent the grand pageant taking place on that day unless there is too long a delay in getting a favorable report from the Common Council, to enable the Building Committee to prepare the vault.

☞ Hon. E. D. CULVER, of this City, is to deliver the Oration at the celebration of the National Anniversary at Ogdensburg, on the 4th. The Celebration, we learn, is being got up on a very extended scale, and the gathering will probably be very large.

Daring Attempt at Robbery.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a thief entered the building No. 112 Orange-street, Brooklyn, and entering, by means of false keys, a room where clothing and furniture was on storage, selected the most valuable and was about placing it in a covered wagon near the door, when the owner by accident happened to visit the rooms. The thief succeeded in making his escape.

Suicide.

An unknown man, supposed to be a German, committed suicide at Canarsie, on Thursday, by putting one end of a rope round his neck and the other over the limb of a tree. The Coroner of that locality held an inquest yesterday. Deceased had on a black dress-coat, satin vest, black pants, striped cravat and extra-superfine boots. On his shirt was marked "H. S."

Sunken Lots.

The Brooklyn Health Wardens have reported over 300 sunken lots containing stagnant water in the Eastern District, to the Board of Health. An ordinance to have the same filled immediately will be presented to the Common Council Monday evening next for their action.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident from Burning Fire-Crackers.

Yesterday, as a teamster named MICHAEL FLYNN, of Brooklyn, was driving through Grove-street, Jersey City, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with a load of brewers' grains, his horses were frightened by the burning of fire-crackers in the street and ran away. FLYNN fell off and the wheel passed over him, injuring him so severely that he died an hour afterwards.

Strawberry Festival.

The ladies of the Baptist Church, Jersey City, held their Festival last evening at Commercial Hall. Choice music added to the entertainment. There was a profusion of flowers, a liberal supply of the best qualities of strawberries, ice-cream and cake. The attendance fully tested the capacity of the Hall.

☞ Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER, D. D., of New-York City, will deliver an address to the members of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies at Princeton College, June 27, 1855.

Hoboken Police.

The Council of Hoboken on Wednesday evening elected the persons who are to constitute the Police force of the City, viz: Chief of Police, CHARLES S. BERNARD; officers of the First Ward, GEORGE J. GEAR and JAMES CURREN; Second Ward, FERDINAND HERMANN and OWEN CANOLL; Third Ward, MORGAN FRANCIS and WM. CHERRY. Yesterday these persons took the oath of office and this morning enter upon the discharge of its duties.

Church Dedication.

To-morrow the Catholic Church of St. Mary, in Hoboken, will be dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, Bishop of Newark, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Henry V. Voorhees RICHARD STOUT, Jr., to ALICE, daughter of John Freeman, Esq.

In this City, on Monday evening, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No 171 East 17th st., Mr. GEORGE T. MUMFORD of Dorchester, Mass., to Miss MARTHA JANE FERRINGTON, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, June 21, at St. John's Church, by Rev. J. H. Hobert, MICHAEL J. DUFFY, Esq., son of Hugh Duffy, Esq., of Dublin, to MARIA ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Ferdinand Keon, Esq., of New-Brook, County Leitrim, Ireland.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. W. R. Long, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., ALDEN WATTLES to Miss HELEN, only daughter of A. M. Bininger, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, WM. H. HERRIMAN, of Brooklyn, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Henry S. Wyckoff, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, June 21, at the Hedding Mission M. E. Church, by Rev. John Crawford, SAMUEL W. MACKRELL and SUSANNA W., daughter of the late Dr. Thomas S. Barrett, all of this City.

At Rockport, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 19, by Rev. W. H. Barris, SIDNEY A. STEVENS, of Rochester, to MARY M., daughter of Hon. Elias B. Holmes, of Brockport.

At New-Haven, Conn., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams, FRANK G. O. UMSTED, of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH J., daughter of the late George Pollock Devereux.

At Lansingburg, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck, of this City, J. HENRY DATER, of New-York, to ADDA HELEN, daughter of John G. McMurray, Esq., of that place.

At Baltimore, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Francis Thorne, JAMES MCKEE, of this City, to Miss ISABELLA C., daughter of the late Rev. James Osbourn, of Baltimore.

At North Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JACOB S. MURRAY, of New-York, to MARTHA HULL, only daughter of Russel Wheeler, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 21, after a long and painful illness, E. JANE, wife of Mr. J. C. Hopper, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, East 22d-st., seventh door west 2d av., this afternoon, (Saturday,) at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston, Providence, Cincinnati, Texas, and Rio de Janeiro, S. A., papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, June 22, Mrs. MARTHA LEE, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, June 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 Grove-st.

In this City, on Thursday, June 21, THOMAS STANDLEY, native of Dublin, Ireland.

His friends, relatives and the officers and members of Oriental Lodge No. 68, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 164 West 23d-st., on Saturday, June 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

[illegible]

In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, June 21, of consumption, LEONARD WYANT, aged 38 years, 9 months, and 23 days.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral service, from his late residence, No. 14 Degraw-st., between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Vevey, Switzerland, May 23, aged 19 years, FRANCIS JOHN, the eldest son of John J. Osborn, of Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, formerly of this City.

On Thursday, June 21, AMELIA E., wife of Charles B. Rossa, of Bethel, Sullivan County, N. Y., aged 49 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 22.

$1,000 Har. 2d Mort. Bs	80	446 N. Y. Central R. R.	102¼
10,000 Missouri 6s....b60	96¼	100 do..........s10	102¼
8,000 Erie Con. Bonds '62	90	50 do..........	102
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75..	91½	50 do..........b60	102¾
15,000 do..........b60	92	200 Harlem Railroad.b10	30¾
1,000 Hud. Riv 2d M Bs.	92	330 do..........	31
1,000 Pan. Bonds, 2d is..	106	300 do..........b60	30¾
9,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.s3	85	100 do..........b30	30¾
12,000 do..........	85¼	300 do..........	30¾
4,000 do..........	85¾	25 Michigan Cen R. R..	103¼
10,000 do..........s30	85¾	50 do..........b30	103
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. F. B. without privilege..	77½	50 do..........b30	103¼
2,000 Ill Free'd Bds...	81¼	50 Hudson River R. R. s	42¾
3,000 do..........	81	200 Erie Railroad......b30	52
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bs.s3	91¼	400 do..........b30	52
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s......	102½	1171 do..........s3	51¾
4,000 T. H. & A 1st M. Bs	92	400 do..........	52
1,000 Cl. & To. Inc. Bds.	92	250 do..........	51¾
200 Clev. & Tol. Dv. Bds..	85	100 do..........s60	52
50 Bank of Commerce...	114	50 do..........b10	52¼
40 Mech's Bk'g Assoc...	102	100 do..........b10	52½
50 do..........	103	100 do..........b60	52
25 Broadway Bank......	117½	100 do..........s60	52
25 Ocean Bank..........	93	100 do..........s3	52½
20 Hanover Bank........	100	50 do..........s10	52½
20 Corn Exchange Bank.	102	200 Reading Railroad......	92½
60 Ohio Life and T. Co..	102	200 do..........s3	92¼
200 Canton Company....	25	200 do..........s30	92½
250 do..........s3	24	100 do..........s3	92
100 do..........b60	25¾	1000 do..........	92
600 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	16½	400 do..........Monday	92
100 do..........b30	17	400 do..........b60	92
100 do..........s60	16¾	25 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	108
50 do..........b10	17	150 do..........b60	108
1025 Cumb. Coal Co......	31¾	30 do..........	108
200 do..........b3	31¾	22 Mich S & N Ind. Con..	101½
50 do..........b30	32	50 Panama Railroad.b15	106
50 do..........b10	31¾	50 do..........b30	106
650 do..........b10	32	100 do..........	106
100 do..........c	31¾	50 Rome Watertown R..	70
1100 do..........	32	125 Ills. Cen. R. R......s3	96½
500 do..........s60	31¾	100 do..........b60	96
100 do..........s60	31¾	50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R..	55
200 do..........s10	32	15 do..........s3	55
100 do..........b15	32	97 Galena & Chic. R. R.	107¼
200 do..........s30	32	67 Clev. & Toledo R. R..	90
100 do..........b60	32¼	300 do..........b60	90½
400 do..........b60	32¼	500 Gardiner G. Mine.b30	1¼
106 Chic. & R. Island R..	97	300 do..........s3	1¼

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 Missouri 6s......	96	10 Shoe & Leather Bank.	101½
50,000 do..........b60	96	30 N. Y. Central R. R....	101¾
350 Canton Company..b60	25½	205 do..........s3	102
250 do..........s3	25	400 do..........	101½
300 do..........b3	25	250 do..........b3	101½
200 Cumb. Coal Co......	32	100 do..........b30	101½
300 do..........b30	32	100 do..........	101½
100 do..........b60	32	35 Third-avenue R. R..	31
100 do..........	32	200 Erie Railroad......	52½
200 do..........b30	32	300 do..........	52
200 do..........b3	32	150 do..........b3	52
100 do..........s60	32	500 do..........s30	52
300 do..........b30	32½	200 do..........s3	52
200 do..........	32	500 do..........b30	52
50 Nicar. Trans Co..b10	17	100 do..........s60	52
500 do..........	17	200 do..........b3	52
600 do..........b30	17½	100 do..........s3	52
100 do..........s3	17½	100 Harlem Railroad....	31
200 do..........s3	17	100 Reading Railroad....	92½
100 do..........b30	17½	275 Clev. & Toledo R. R....	90
100 do..........b15	17	100 do..........	90½
100 do..........b60	17	155 do..........	90½
100 do..........	16½		

FRIDAY, June 22—P. M.

The fever of speculation in the Stock market was less intense to-day, and prices ½@1 ℘ cent. lower as compared with the sales of Thursday. The amount of business in State and Railway Bonds was less by one half, while the activity in Shares continued, and the aggregate sales foot up nearly 25,000 shares, of all descriptions. The closing bids on the Road shares show ½ ℘ cent. decline on New-York Central, 1 ℘ cent. on Erie, 1 ℘ cent. each on Rock Island and Southern Michigan, 1¼ each on Toledo and Galena, and 10 ℘ cent. on Cleveland and Pittsburg. The last named, like most of the Western Road Stocks, had gone up too rapidly to hold—say 25 ℘ cent. in a single week. The periodical speculation in the Cumberland Coal fancy is in full blast, and 13,000 shares have been done in two days, closing 31⅞@32 ℘ cent. State Stocks were ½ ℘ cent less firm, with the exception of Virginias, which are now in fewer hands than for six months past. The Bonds of the Illinois Central, New-York Central, and Erie Roads were a fraction down, although the letter and circular advices from London by the Boston steamer report an active demand, and the English market pretty well cleared of the supply. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, the Broker in American Stocks, writes:

"The improvement we noticed last week in American Railroad Bonds has been fully maintained, notwithstanding flatter prices from New-York, and the demand is very strong for all the most current descriptions. States' Bonds are comparatively neglected. For Pennsylvania Bonds there is a good inquiry. Virginia 6 ℘ cent. are freely offered at 88½, but buyers hold off; 87½ is bid. Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage 6 per cent, Bonds have been done at 94. The recent issue of 2d Mortgage 6 ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds are all out of first hands, and are firmly held for higher prices; they have been done at 92, but are not offering under 93. In Erie Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds a considerable business has been done, at an advance of 1½ ℘ cent. on last week's rates. At the close we have buyers of 1883's at 67, and of 1875's at 69. For Illinois Central Shares of London issue there is a demand, at 5 to 4 discount; whilst Shares of New-York issue are offering about that rate. In Construction Bonds large purchases have been made, and also in Free Land Bonds. Of both descriptions the market is very bare. For Canada 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, and Great Western of Canada Bonds and Shares, we have a most active market, at continually advancing prices. The Shares are very firm at 23."

The new State Loans awarded yesterday and the day before at Albany to Mr. THOMPSON, are held for resale at 120 ℘ cent. Before leaving Albany, Mr. T. distributed to the country bankers, who availed of his proposition, $750,000 at 119 ℘ cent.

Preparations are already making for the payment of July dividends on the various securities payable in this City. The General Government yesterday transferred $840,000 to the interest fund of the New-York Sub-Treasury for the half yearly dividend on the Federal Stocks, and the State of Virginia has remitted the means for her July interest to the Bank of the Republic. We are requested to state that the Milwaukie and Mississippi Road Co. have remitted to ATWOOD & Co., for their half yearly interest. The Manhattan Company will pay off for the State of New-York the principal of $1,500,000 Canal Certificates, and about $1,300,000 of other State indebtedness expiring on the 1st July. The Kentucky State coupons will be paid at the Bank of America, and the Tennessees at the Merchants' Bank.

We notice an advance of 2½ ℘ cent. each in the new first mortgages of the Wabash Valley Road, and of the Chicago and Milwaukee Road. The issue of the latter—the only one—is but $700,000; they are convertible into the shares of this new line around the Lake Michigan shore, of Messrs. STONE & WITT, who built the Cleveland & Columbus Road. The privilege, it is confidently expected, from the already promising appearance of the traffic on the line, will soon be availed of, and the entire debt, as in the case of the Cleveland & Columbus Road, turned into a profitable stock. The Bonds are now held at 92½ ℘ cent. The last auction sales of the Wabash bonds were at 77½@78½, which is a rise of 2@2½ on the previous sales, and on the distribution price of the last half million to the stockholders.

The heavy daily transactions in Stocks, this week, have caused a good deal of shifting of demand loans, in Bank and with outside Money lenders; and the business through the Clearing House will probably show on Monday a very considerable increase, owing to the immense employment of checks, between the Brokers, in Stock payments. But Money is no dearer, either on demand or on mercantile paper. Much of the latter is passed at 6 ℘ cent. short dates. The Importers are generally very easy, and many of the Foreign houses full of Money. The importation of Dry Goods this week is light, say $598,582, against $956,191 same week last year. Appearances indicate that most of the July dividends to be collected for Foreign account will be reinvested in American securities. The following is the Dry Goods summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	332	$117,014	95	$32,213	81	$28,517
Man. of Cotton.	246	67,552	60	22,231	71	12,807
Man. of Silk....	263	287,706	22	13,343	212	28,104
Man. of Flax...	180	46,886	79	19,274	76	11,538
Miscellaneous .	108	51,886	21	12,989	9	3,069
Total.........	1,179	$518,542	246	$80,040	450	$84,071
		80,040				518,542
Total entered.......		$598,582	Total marketed.			$602,613

The preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the Dépôt of the Board of Emigration Commissioners at Castle Garden, are pretty well completed, and we learn that every proper facility for the transfer of emigrants bound West to the boats and barges, will be granted to both the great New-York Road Companies, without the officious and annoying agency of "runners" and "baggage-smashers," who have been the pest of the poor emigrant for years past, and who have made themselves leeches upon the passenger business of the various Railroads.

The Agent of the Bank of British North America, in this City, Mr. RICHARD BELL, has sent us the following statement of the condition of the Bank to the close of the last year:

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Balance Sheet, 30th December, 1854.

LIABILITIES.	£.	s.	d.
Capital	1,000,000	0	0
Circulation	702,575	3	7
Deposits	513,839	16	7
Bills Payable and other Liabilities	761,662	7	11
Reserve for Christmas Dividend	30,000	0	0
Undivided net profit	140,041	7	2
Total	3,248,121	17	3
ASSETS.			
Specie and Cash at Bankers	427,019	7	8
Bills receivable and other securities	2,776,203	9	7
Bank premises	44,000	0	0
Total	3,248,121	17	3

Profit and Loss Account to 30th December, 1854.

		£.	s.	d.
Dividends and Bonus declared as follows: At Midsummer, 1854, payable July, 1854: Dividend....£30,000; Bonus......25,000	55,000			
At Christmas, 1854, payable January, 1855	30,000			
		85,000	0	0
Balance in hand, being undivided net profit to the 30th December, 1854		140,041	7	2
Total		225,041	7	2
		£.	s.	d.
Balance of undivided net profit to 31st December, 1853		125,349	10	0
Net profit for the year 1854, after deduction of all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts		99,691	17	2
Total		225,041	7	2

A very uncalled-for effect on the shares of the Panama Road was felt in the market yesterday and to-day, by a suggestion in one of the reports on the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that the steamers of the line might be directed to San Juan, instead of Aspinwall and Panama, if the Panama management should continue to refuse to abate on their terms of transit across the Isthmus. No proposition could be more preposterous, and it is to be hoped that the Panama Company will not, for a moment, listen to lower fares than they believe to be richly remunerative. The power is in their own hands. Their grant, to be sure, is a valuable one, and may be called, if you please, a monopoly; but the risks taken in building this great highway of nations, in a strange country, and over a route of extreme difficulty, both in constructing and maintaining a railway, were such as only the most energetic American enterprise would have consented to encounter, and they ought now to be well rewarded. The fear was, some months ago, that the interests and money of the Road might be subsidized to the uses of the Pacific Steamship Company. It now appears, however, that the management have very properly refused to be made a party to the mad competition of this Company with the Nicaragua route. Every Bond and Stock holder should rejoice that they have done so. No harm, present or prospective, can come of it. The Panama route to California cannot be dispensed with. If the Pacific Company should attempt the folly of diverting their steamers, some other association or individual would soon supply their place.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 22.

Money steady. Stocks active. Reading 46 5-16; Morris Canal 14½; Long Island 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad 45½; Pennsylvania State Fives 89.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 22.

There has been an increased inquiry for IRON during the past week, and liberal orders have decreased the stock. The market for Pig closes firm, with an upward tendency. The sales for the week add up 3,500 tons Pig; 350 tons American Refined Bar; 90 tons American Sheet; Nails, 3,000 kegs. Rails advanced 59c.@66c.; Foundry No. 1, 26c.@28c.; No. 2, 23½c.@25c.; Forge Iron, 23c.@24c.; Refined Bars, 75c.@85c.; Sheet, 110c.; Refined Blooms, 70c.@75c.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 22.

FLOUR—Dull, and a shade lower. Sales, 200 bbls. at $9 12½ for good Upper Lake, and $9 25 for common Michigan. WHEAT lower and in fair demand for milling. Sales 5,000 Milwaukie Spring at $1 76, and 1,500 bushels Indiana at $2 30. CORN steady and unchanged. Sales 40,000 bushels at 85c.@86c. OATS—No sales. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 22—6:30 P. M.

FLOUR still without animation. Demand limited, and the market lower. Sales, 500 barrels at $9@$9 25 for common to good Upper Lake and Michigan. WHEAT in good demand. Sales 3,500 bushels White Indiana at $2 30. CORN—Demand active, and sells freely at our quotations. Sales, 5,000 bushels at 85c.@86c., mostly at the inside figure.

OATS firmer and in good request; sales 20,000 bushels at 50c. WHISKY quiet, but firm; sales 50 bbls. at 35c. Canal FREIGHTS inactive. CORN, 12c. to Albany; 14c. to New-York. Receipts for the 24 hours ending noon, to-day: FLOUR, 2,563 bbls.; WHEAT, 17,656 bushels; CORN, 50,723 bushels; OATS, 44,620 bushels.

ALBANY, Friday, June 22—12½ P. M.

FLOUR—Sales moderate: no change in rates. WHEAT—No sales. CORN better; sales 7,000 bushels mixed, at $1. OATS, 60c. measure, and 56c., weight, for Chicago. WHISKY, 36½c. Receipts by Canal to-day; 3,362 bbls. Flour; 16,062 bushels Corn; 2,800 bushels Barley; 19,369 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 20.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 350 bales. FLOUR $8 62 ℘ bbl. BACON—Sides 9½c. Barrel LARD 10½c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Havre—Mr. P. L. Laguerenne, lady and family, Mr. Charles Adams, lady and family, Miss Marshall, Mr. T. D. Housseil, Mr. Benjamin and lady, Mrs. S. Hinsdale, Miss F. Benjamin, Mr. C. McLemon, J. M. Potoman, L. Duham, H. M. Cushman, L. Rome and lady, L. Anthony, G. Faquet, L. Golvet, Mr. G. A. De Lasa and family, F. H. De Castro, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Dewes, F. Mora, V. Rovilla, J. Rosmore, H. Seton, A. Veta, J. G. Witte, B. Mix, E. Delarvil, Mrs. M. Long, Miss Laurent, Miss Simonet, Mr. Charbout and lady, B. Beers, L. Bearstadt, Mrs. E. Rothchild, M. Strauss, Miss Baum, B. Strauss, Mrs. B. Ritter and daughter, B. Scheren, H. Moses, Miss Lepore, Miss Nijoes, R. Hubert, M. Paidob.

In ship Northumberland, from London and Portsmouth—Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, of New-York; Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Waters, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and servant; Mr. and Miss S. Hebblewhite, Wm. Hebblewhite, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of London.

In brig Henry Nason, from Rio Grande—Mr. and Mrs. John Sears and two children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 34 | Moon sets......12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 09 | Gov. Island.. 12 54 | Hell Gate.... 2 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

Cleared.

Ships—Telamar, Coleman, Sydney, N. S. W., Cartwright & Harrison; Dreadnaught, Samuels, Liverpool, Dendon; Defiance, Kendrick, Genoa, McCready, Mott & Co.; Lookiaver, Norton, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Barks—L. F. Nichols, Nichols, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Reindeer, Franklin, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Essex, Ray, Lisbon, Yates & Porterfield; Lyra, Bennie, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.

Brigs—S. G. Adams, Ogiers, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Tavernier, Lester, Key West, R. S. Maitland; Enterprise, (Br.,) Wiseman, St. John, N. B., De Wolfe & Co.; Iowa, Berry, Maracaibo, Maitland & Phelps; Ceylon, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Clarence, (Br.,) Stubbs, Turks Island, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schooners—Yorktown, Woglow, City Point, Jas. Hunter & Co.; Richard Law, Tuthill, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Centre Board, Benjamin, Wareham, J. H. Havens; Nightingale, Hull, Providence, master; Alex. Mitchell, Luscomb, Coast of Monrovia, J. A. Machado; Fear Not, (Br.,) Heath, Labrador, Dunham & Dimon; North Point, Swan, Baltimore, Johnson & Louden; Rose of Sharon, Cooper, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Gazette, Crowell, Georgetown, Crowell & Hazard; Blue Grit, Atkinson, Mieudie, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.

Propeller Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Lefevre, from Havre June, with mdse. and passengers to C. Vanderbilt. June 13, lat. 44 30, lon. 53, saw a large steamship bound E. The A. has had continual westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Gaston, Blake, 35 days from Antwerp, with mdse. and 333 passengers to Mesurier & Hallgarten. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ship Henry Barclay, [illegible], Havre, May 23, with mdse. and 293 passengers to H. Hancock.

Ship Heidelberg, (of New-Orleans,) Williams, Havre May 20, with mdse. and 348 passengers to Wm. Tyson.

Ship Nord America, (Ham.) Peterson, 46 days from Hamburg, with mdse. and 182 passengers to Beck & Kunhardt. May 26, lat. 44, lon. 51, spoke Bremen bark General Jacobs, from Bremen for New-York—arr. yesterday.

Ship Northumberland, (packet,) Spencer, London and Portsmouth, May 19, with mdse. and 186 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Has been to westward of the Banks since May 27.

Ship Ophir, Baker, Santa Cruz, Cuba, south side, May 26, mahogany and palm leaf to Maitland & Phelps.

Bark Sylph (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Henderson, Humacoa, P. R., June 8, with sugar to M. Vail. Experienced very light winds and calm weather during the passage.

Bark Anna Delius, (Brem.) Hallendorff, Bremen, 42 days, with mdse. and 210 passengers to Cuesar & Pauli.

Bark Minnie, (Brem.,) Segebade, Bremen, 52 days, in ballast, with 227 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brig Conder, Chase, Cutler, Me., 5 days, with lumber to Jas. Fry.

Brig St. Agnes (Br.,) Putnam, Andreossan, 39 days, with pig iron to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Henry Nason, Mullen, Rio Grande April 16, hides, hair, &c., to John Collins. June 15, in the Gulf Stream, during a squall, lost foretopmast, topgallantmast, topsail and topgallant yards, with the sails and rigging. Two men went overboard with the topsail yard, one of whom (John Anderson) was lost.

Brig Manuela, Hilton, Machias 5 days, with lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co. Sld. in co. with brig O'Brien, Stewart, for New-York.

Schr. Mayflower, Robbins, Machias, lumber to master.

Schr. Legrande, Mayo, Machias, lumber to master.

Schr. Pilot, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Montezuma, Richardson, Eastport, 3 days, plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. St. Stephens, (Br.,) McGregor, St. Stephens, 8 days, lumber to De Wolf, Star & Co.

Below.

Bark Susan, (Br.,) of Sydney; bark said to be the Patria, Osborn, for Cardiff. Also, two ships.

WIND—Sunrise, S. E.; sunset, S., very light and foggy.

Memoranda.

The packet-ship Constitution, Britton, for Liverpool, has anchored at Quarantine.

The packet-ship Universe, from Liverpool, came up to the City, from Quarantine, last night.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 22—Arr. ships Grace Darling, Calcutta and Sand Heads March 9; Susan Hinks, Savannah; Callender, Glasgow; Henry Ware, Newcastle; John Wakefield, Liverpool May 23; barks Lucinda Sears, Messina; Ida, Coast of Africa; Mustc, Buenos Ayres; Eventide, Glasgow; Daniel Webster, Baltimore; brigs Helen Jane, Amos, Honduras; Marshall, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

April 26, lat. 29 S., lon. 9 30 W., bark Carrier Pigeon, of New-York, from Montevideo for Cork.

May 6, lat. 40, lon. 7 4, bark J. C. Jones, of Baltimore, bound E.

June 3, lat. 19 N., lon. 44, bark Candace, of New-York for Hong Kong.

June 6, lat. 43 23, lon. 36 57, ship Centurion, bound E.

June 12, lat. 47 40, lon. 23 50, ship Columbia, (packet,) fm. Liverpool for New-York.

June 17, lat. 35 35, lon. 75 38, ship Fairfield, hence bound South.

Foreign Ports.

At Santa Cruz, Cuba, May 26, bark A. G. Hill, Curtis, for Cork, ldg; brig C. W. Coggins, Coggins, d'scg; barks Mariner, (Br.,) Justice, for London in ten days; White Star, Mirian, for do. do.; schr. Virginia, McMurran, for Bremen, loading.

At Humacoa, P. R., June 2, barks Amelia, for New-York in ten days; John Forbes, for New-Haven in four days; Mary Ellen, (Br.,) for London in 10 days; Mary E. Reodle, for Philadelphia in two days; brig Stackpole, for London in two days.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Corner-stone of the New Reformed Dutch Church—On Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF'S,) will, Providence permitting, be laid on Monday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. DEWITT, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE and Rev. Mr. POLHEMUS. All friendly to the object are invited to attend.

J. C. MEEKER, WM. CROLIUS, B. F. CRAGIN, } Building Committee.

☞ Mosaic Account of the Drowned World and Book of Generations.—The second and last Lecture will be delivered by Rev. S. BESWICK, of England, in Hope Chapel Lecture Room, No. 720 Broadway, TO-MORROW EVENING, June 24. This lecture, like the former, will be of a literary, scientific and theological character, and will be composed so as to edify and interest the Biblical student of every shade of religious opinion. Preliminary service dispensed with so as to commence the lecture precisely at 8 o'clock.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Mr. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Jr., who was appointed as a delegate to visit the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout Europe, having returned, will make his report. A full attendance of the members is requested; and young men generally are cordially invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church.—Till the new church edifice, now in progress, is completed, divine service will be continued in Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class from 2 to 4 P. M. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. H. MATTISON; and in the evening by Rev. CHARLES C. GOSS, of the East Genesee Conference.

☞ There will be Preaching at the Chapel of the M. E. Church on 7th-av., near 14th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH CROSS, D. D., of Charleston, S. C.; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ALLEN STEELE. The trustees will meet in the Lecture-Room on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of letting the pews.

☞ Reformed Dutch Church—On 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH'S.)—The eighth of the series of discourses to the young will be delivered by the Pastor, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject—*And Jesus looked round about, and saith unto his Disciples, How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the Kingdom of God.*

☞ Sabbath Evenings in Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st.—The sixteenth and concluding sermon of the course, delivered in connection with the Young Men's Prayer Association of this Church, will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE, of Philadelphia, Secretary to the Board of Domestic Missions.

☞ Twentieth-st. Congregational Church—In 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, by request, will repeat his lecture on *Jerusalem*, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday Schools are specially invited to be present. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JONATHAN CRANE.

☞ Missouri and Kansas.—Rev. FREDERICK STARR, who has recently been driven out of Missouri by slaveholders, will lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING, (24th inst.) on the *moral and religious condition of Missouri and Kansas.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Washington-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be the third of a series upon *Scripture Characters.*

☞ Free-will Baptist Church—Sullivan-st., near Houston-st. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. B. FERNALD, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, Pastor of the Broadway Baptist Church.

☞ United Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn—Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st.—Services NEXT SABBATH by the pastor, Rev. H. S. WILKIN, at 10½ A. M. Rev. A. H. WRIGHT, of New-York, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Scotch Presbyterian Church, North Sixth-street, Williamsburg.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. FINLAY, and Rev. J. SANDERSON, of New-York. Divine service also at 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOHN BRASH, of New-York.

☞ Universalist Church, Orchard-st., near Broome.—By request of several orthodox people, Rev. Dr. SAWYER will deliver a short series of discourses in this Church, in Exposition of the Universalist Faith. First discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Preaching—In the Tabernacle, or Tent—on the lot opposite the Union-st. Mission, corner of Vanbrunt and Union sts., Brooklyn, next SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, by one of the clergy of the City, for the benefit of that destitute neighborhood—near Hamilton Ferry.

☞ Funeral Discourse.—Rev. JAMES H. PERRY will preach a Sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church in Mulberry-st. near Bleecker, in reference to the decease of the late Mary Hoffman Dikeman, youngest daughter of W. H. Dikeman.

☞ Hedding M. E. Church, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. JOSEPH CROSS, D. D., will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock; and Rev. J. CRAWFORD, the Pastor of the Church, will preach in the morning and afternoon.

☞ Duane-street Methodist Church—Between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Rev. L. H. KING, pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 24th, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M., and 7½ EVENING. Seats free. Citizens and strangers are invited to come.

☞ Spiritualism.—Dr. GEO. T. DEXTER will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Public Conference every WEDNESDAY EVENING. Seats free.

☞ The Society of the New Jerusalem in Brooklyn hold public service every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum building, second floor, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton.—Preacher, Rev. GEO. BUSH.

☞ Margaret L. Bishop will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st. Subject—*The Second Coming of our Lord to restore Paradise to Man, &c.*

☞ Rev. Dr. Haight—Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Ludlow-st., near Grand-st.,) TO-MORROW EVENING. A special collection will be taken for this Mission.

☞ Is the Soul of Man Immortal?—Bishop Snow, of Mount Zion Advent Church, will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The True Doctrine of the Future Life.* Public invited.

☞ Westminster Church—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Fifth-av. Baptist Church (near 21st-st.) TO-MORROW, June 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ A Small Congregation, known as "Scotch Baptists," meet for worship every LORD'S DAY at 10½ o'clock, No. 10 Bond-st., two doors from Bowery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 28 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 13 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 259 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Ladies, Before You Go to the Country supply yourselves with a pair of those beautiful French Gaiters, any color for $1 75, from HARRIOTT'S Broadway Family Shoe Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. He is now offering, also, a fine assortment of Linen Gaiters and Slippers for Summer use.

Ladies', Misses, Childrens', Boys' and Youths Boots and Shoes in every variety, at low prices for cash.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Corn Farina—Corn Farina.—This article has been tested, and proved to contain a greater degree of delicacy and flavor as a preparation for the table and more nourishment as a dish than anything ever offered for the same purposes. Prepared and sold by BENSEL & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, No. 215 Centre-st., or to be had at any of the principal grocery stores in the city.

HOMINY AND SAMP.—The best hulled and the most superior quality of hominy and samp is manufactured by BENSEL & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, No. 215 Centre-st.

☞ Strawberries, Strawberries—Or any other Fruits or Vegetables, by the use of "SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN," may be preserved for years in a fresh state, with their natural flavor and color. These Cans are easily opened or closed with a patent screw attachment. All genuine are marked "Spratt's Patent, WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors." Directions for preserving accompany the Cans. Call and examine them. For sale by the Proprietors, at No. 221 Pearl-st., New-York.

SWIMMING BATHS.

☞ The Cheap Swimming Baths are now open at the foot of Desbrosses-st., North River. If you wish to preserve your health, bathe often. Admission 12½ cents, or ten tickets for $1. Warm sea baths, 25 cents.

☞ A Physician of the first respectability and standing in the City, has taken a private residence up town for the treatment of invalids. To any one who desires comfort, quiet, with competent nursing and medical attendance, this establishment affords advantages unequaled in the City. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 171 Post-Office.

☞ Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.

G. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

☞ Oriental Lodge No. 68 I. O. of O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother THOMAS STANLEY, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 164 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. S. D. ROBBINS, N. G.

☞ Gov. Kossuth—We notice, has a third letter in THE INDEPENDENT of this week. It is over two columns in length, and gives an interesting account of the state of religion in Hungary. See advertisement on fifth page.

☞ Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.

A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

FOUR NATIONAL MEDALS SHINE BRIGHTLY, Of which counterfeits cannot boast, On the "MAGNETIC POWDERS" of Lyon—Sure death to the whole insect host! Fleas, bedbugs, mosquitoes and roaches, By the Powder die quickly away. E. LYON on label, his depôt Is 424 Broadway.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

LEE & CO.'S
PREMIUM AND WORLD'S FAIR
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.
Office, No. 369 Bleecker-st.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled.. $20
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES.......... 25
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case.......... 35
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled.......... 25
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES.......... 35
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases.......... 35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies.......... 35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled.......... 35
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes.. 100
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key 85
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers.......... $200 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers.......... 125 to 300
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses.. 75 to 200
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers.......... 125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding.......... 125 to 250
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches.......... 100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.......... 35 to 75
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.......... 50 to 100
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.......... 18 to 25
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS.......... 14 to 25
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES.......... 7 to —
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXVII.

Reprieve is sweet to him who takes his place
Upon the gallows, with cravat of rope!
'Tis sweet to have a tanned and freckled face
Washed white and clean by Gouraud's famous Soap;
And to the wretched of the human race
'Tis sweet to have Despair give place to Hope;
'Tis sweet to have the hair which maiden's lip fills
Uprooted by F. Gouraud's Poudres Subtiles.

The most pure and unmixed delight a lady can experience, must certainly be to have her tan, freckles, pimples, sallowness, redness, roughness, or other cutaneous disfigurement entirely removed by GOURAUD'S miraculous ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, (which, by the way, is also the best shaving compound extant.) Next to the pleasure of a white skin, is a smooth one, completely free from hair; and GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES are warranted to eradicate all superfluous hair. Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S renowned preparations can be obtained, genuine, at his depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and of Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they supply the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, BECKEL & CO., No. 325 Broadway, New-York, No. 110 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

HARRISON'S BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID.—Progress in the arts has revealed a Writing Fluid which does not, as other writing fluids do, destroy the points of gold pens, actively corrode steel pens, or chemically decompose the paper or its coloring. I have seen paper where every letter written with English fluids was eaten entirely through, and a delicate blue tint changed to a dirty yellow. The best make of gold pens have been condemned for losing their points, and the best manufacturers of paper returned upon the dealer whose these Fluids were extensively used. HARRISON'S FLUID is subject to none of the evils. It writes a beautiful blue, and soon turns a jet black, and becomes permanent. HARRISON'S is American, made by an American, and worthy the use of all Americans. It is wholesaled by C. SHEPARD & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st., and retailed by R. C. ROOT & ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st.

TO PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS, EDITORS, &c.—Great reduction in the cost of type-setting—first quality stereotype plates furnished at fifty cents per 1,000 ems; newspaper composition at thirty cents, at the Combination Type Office, No. 181 William-st.

ROOFS! ROOFS!! ROOFS!!!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 25 Exchange-st.

REMOVAL.—MELLISS & AYRES have removed from No. 49 Exchange-place to No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—Last week of the La Grange Troupe. Mozart's Chef d'Œuvre DON JUAN will be given on MONDAY, June 25, 1855, with the following distribution:

Zerlina.......Madame Anna De La Grange.
Donna Anna.......Madame Rose De Vries. (Her first appearance for two years.)
Donna Elvira.......Madame Cataneo de Ferrari. (Her first appearance in this country.)
Don Giovanni.......Signor Raffaele Mirate.
[illegible].......Signor Morelli.
Don Pedro, the Commandant.......Signor Gasparoni.
Leporello.......Signor Rovere.
Masetto (his first appearance in Opera).......Signor Giulio.
M'lle Sotto, and led by Mons Carrese, will dance a Minuet in the 1st act.
Musical Director and Conductor.......Signor Arditi.
New Scenery by.......Signor Allegri.
Seats for One or the Four Representations, may be secured at the Academy, at HALL & SON'S, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at JOLLIE'S Music store.
Prices of Admission—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor ROSSETTI will make his first appearance in America on TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, for which occasion, and for the only time, Donizetti's Grand Opera BELISARIO will be produced, with the following distinct artists. Signora MANZINI, Signora SIEDENBOURG, Signor TAFFANELLI, Signori ARNOLDI and CANDI.

GRAND GERMAN MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Sixth Anniversary of the United VOCAL SOCIETIES OF THE NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES.—To take place in New-York, 26th June, 1855, at the Metropolitan Theatre, Broadway.
Conductor.......C. BERGMANN
Leader.......J. NOLL
PROGRAMME—FIRST PART.
1. Overture, from the opera "Cola Rienzi".......Rich'd Wagner. By the Grand Orchestra.
2. "I'm Walde," chorus and solo.......Jul. Otto. By the United Vocal Societies.
3. "Wanderlied," chorus.......V. E. Becker. By the United Societies of Baltimore.
4. Grand Chorus and Terzetto, from the opera of "Wm. Tell".......Rossini. By all the Societies and full Orchestra.
SECOND PART.
1. Grand March from the opera "Lohengrin".......R. Wagner. By the Grand Orchestra.
2. Chorus of the Priests, from the opera the "Magic Flute".......Mozart. By all the Societies and full Orchestra.
3. The "World's Prayer," chorus.......Zoellner. By the United Societies of Philadelphia.
4. The "Warrior's Song before the Battle".......Kucken. By the United Societies of New-York.
5. "Kriegerscene," chorus.......C. L. Fischer. By all the Societies and full Orchestra.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette Circle, (reserved seats).......$1 50
Parquette.......1 00
First Circle.......Fifty Cents
Second Circle.......Twenty-five Cents
Seats may be secured at the Box Office, Metropolitan Theatre, from 8 till 11 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
The Orchestra is composed of one hundred of the most eminent artists of this City.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement—Doors open at 7—Overture commences at 7½—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock. SATURDAY EVENING, June 23, 1855. Great success of Balfe's Spectacle Opera of THE DAUGHTER OF ST MARK.
Caterina Cornaro, niece to Andrea.......Miss Louisa Pyne
Adolph de Coucy, a French Knight.......Mr. Harrison
Lusignano.......Mr. Holman | Moncenigo, Mr. Horncastle
Andrea, a Patrician of Venice.......Mr. Borrani
New Scenery, Costumes, Accessories, Banners, Arms, Marches, Full Orchestra, Grand Ballet.
Conductor.......Mr. G. F. Bristow
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets.......Fifty cents.
Private Boxes.......Five dollars.
Orchestra Seats.......One dollar.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, July 2, 1855.—For the Benefit of the 6th-av. Ragged School, which has been for the last year under the charge of Miss MARY ANN DOW, will have an exhibition of its condition and progress in the Crystal Palace, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, in the afternoon. The School will enter the Palace at 3 o'clock, and leave it at 6, and during that time there will be exhibitions by the scholars, music and addresses. Mayor WOOD, of New-York; Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Jno. H. WHITE, Receiver of the Palace, and others will take part in the proceedings. Judge EDMONDS will read the report of the school, and Mr. GERARD will give an account of the Ragged Schools in London, which he visited with Bishop Wainwright. The receipts of the day, after paying expenses, will be devoted to the support of the school for the ensuing year. Dodworth's Band have kindly proffered their services on the occasion, and will perform at intervals during the afternoon. The various articles yet remaining in the Palace, including most of the Statuary and the Paintings, will be open to the examination of the visitors during the day. The undersigned, taking an interest in this school, and desiring to see similar ones established throughout the City and vicinity, solicit for this exhibition the attention of the humane and their charitable aid. Tickets 25 cents; children under 12 half price, to be had at the door and the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores.
JAMES HARPER, J. W. EDMONDS, JAMES W. GERARD, JAMES FREELAND, PETER COOPER, H. B. DAY, JOHN H. WHITE, SAMUEL BREVOORT, GEORGE H. JONES.

BLACK PIANIST!—Master AUGUSTUS LUCA, the Ethiopian Thalberg, only 10 years of age, whose extraordinary performances have excited the admiration and astonishment of the profession who have witnessed his private rehearsals, will give his FIRST GRAND CONCERT, at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Master LUCA will be assisted during the Concert by his Brother and the celebrated Sable Vocalist, Miss ALLEN. During the evening he will perform Liszt's Concerto, by Herz, and Wallace's "Polka de Concert."
Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Tickets to be had at the principal music stores throughout the City.

ISIDORA CLARK, THE AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA, by request, will repeat her GRAND CONCERT IN YONKERS, On SATURDAY EVENING, June 23.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, June 25, and every evening this week, ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS Of a superior order, and "fun without vulgarity," and the beautiful Burlesque on the Opera of SONNAMBULA.
Amina, (the black Somnambulist,).......Miss Eleanor
Gumbo, (pledged to Amina).......G. S. Buckley
Dan Tucker.......W. Percival
Lazy Joe, (in lub with Sussanah).......R. B. Buckley
Aunt Sally.......T. S. Waddleton
Deacon Ducklegs.......J. A. Lonsdale
Sussanah.......Miss Andrews
Commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY. One week more of the Burlesque NATIONAL BABY SHOW. Which has been greeted on each performance with TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE. Preceding Baby Show, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCING, &c. Performances every evening at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3. Tickets 25 cents. Gift tickets admit four persons.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—SUMMER SEASON.—MONDAY EVENING, June 25—First night of those talented artistes Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. Will be performed the popular Irish Drama in two acts, entitled PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY.
Paudeen O'Rafferty.......Mr. Barney Williams.
In which character he will sing "Ellen Astore," and dance with Miss Price the celebrated "Fox Hunter's Jig."
To be followed by the new Comedy, written expressly for Mrs. B. Williams, by Charles Walcot, Comedian, entitled IT'S THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.
Molisse.......Mrs. Barney Williams. With a song "Pesky Ike."
To conclude with the Drama of BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney O'Toole, an itinerant tinker from the Emerald Isle.......Mr. Barney Williams.
Several novelties are in active preparation. Also, a GRAND SPECTACLE, on a most extensive scale, never excelled in this City.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY EVENING, June 23, will be acted CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
John Perrybingle.......Mr. Chanfrau.
Dot.......Miss Albertine.
To be followed by the Farce, called THE IRISH LION.
After which the Laughable Sketch of DOES YOUR MOTHER KNOW YOU ARE OUT.
To conclude with the YOUNG ACTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Broadway, near Broome-st.—GERMAN OPERA.—The next performance will take place on TUESDAY, June 26, 1855.
No extra charge for secured seats. Particulars in further advertisement.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, June 23—In the Afternoon at 3 o'clock, the great Comedy of MONEY, for the only time it can be given this season. Evening at 8 o'clock, the beautiful and popular Moral Drama of MADELAINE. The wonderful BEARDED INFANT and its mother, the SWISS BEARDED LADY, the MAINE GIANTESS, 8 feet high; the DWARF LADY, 31 inches high; the MAMMOTH GIRL, the LIVING OSTRICHES, LIVING OURANG OUTANG, FEJEE MERMAID, &c., are all to be seen without extra charge to Museum visitors. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, NO. 46 BOWERY.—H. FRANCONI & R. RUNNELLS, Proprietors. New attraction for the week—Engagement of the female Equestrian, M'LLE MARIE, from the Cirque Olympic, Paris. Second week of the Shakespearean Clown, W. F. WALLETT. Mons FRANCONI, with his splendid Horses, Bayard and Johnster. LEVATER LEE and his talented Children, R. RUNNELLS and T. NEVILLE, in their pleasing acts; together with many other novelties which will be enumerated on the Bills. Boxes, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children, half price. Pit, 12½ cents. AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Some additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY. Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

SPORTING.

RARE CHANCE.—For sale, a pair of fast trotting horses, fifteen and a half hands high, 7 and 8 years old, perfect as can be. Can travel together in 2.55. Also, new harness and light wagon, just turned out, for sale in consequence of taking down the stable, and too valuable to put to livery. Can be seen by calling at the stable No. 60 Pearl-st., or a note addressed to the same will be met with immediate attention.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot has about two hundred feet of river front, a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 63 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the Passaic, opposite Belleville, N. J., 3½ miles from Newark, and one hour's easy drive from Jersey City. This place is known as Chestnut Grove, situate on high ground, commanding fine views of the river and surrounding country. The house is 50 by 32, in cottage style, with balconies and piazzas, and an extension building in the rear containing kitchen, laundry, bath and servants' rooms. The ground, 25 acres, is divided into an extensive lawn, sloping to the river, embellished with a hedge, shrubbery and evergreens, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear a grapery, a garden for small fruits and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c. Also, several fields in a high state of cultivation. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, or an exchange made for city property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

PEEKSKILL.—The subscriber offers for sale, a snug 2-story frame dwelling-house, with basement, situated in a pleasant and retired portion of the village of Peekskill, and now occupied by the owner. The premises are in complete order, having a furnace and bath room. A portion of the furniture will be sold with the premises if desired, and possession given about the first of July, inst.
Also, a side-hill lot, of about 10 acres with grove in the rear, 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad depot.
Also, about 1 acre on the east side of Washington-st., 5 minutes' walk of the depot.
Also, about 2 acres on the west side of Washington-st., within 5 minutes of the depot.
Also, a lot 50x150, on Paulding-st., inclosed by a substantial fence, and having a well of water, 10 minutes' walk to the depot.
The four last-mentioned lots are elevated, having an extended view of the river and Highlands, and for beauty of location are unsurpassed. For particular information, apply to Messrs. GEORGE P. and THOMAS NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., or at Peekskill to WM. R. NELSON.

LLOYD'S MANOR FOR SALE.—The subscriber is prepared to sell portions of his estate to gentlemen desiring country residences, in farms of from five to fifty acres. This beautiful property is situated in Queens County, on the north side of Long Island, within two hours of New-York City, by a steamboat running daily to and from, and is also accessible by railroad. The harbors, bays and Sound surrounding, furnish the finest bathing, fishing and sailing. The place is well watered with living springs of an excellent quality; and for the size, variety and extent of its forest and shade trees is unrivaled in this country. The land is mostly at an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above tidewater; the soil strong and dry. For the remarkable healthiness of the climate generally, the subscriber has permission to refer to Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who owns an adjoining property. Further information may be obtained on application to R. O. GORMAN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or WYNANT VAN ZANDT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 28th-st., and by addressing the subscriber at Lloyd's Manor, Huntingdon Post-Office, Long Island. HENRY LLOYD.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c.; and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No 18 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—Four very superior houses on Gramercy Park; 2 on 21st-st., near the Park; 2 on 22d-st.; 2 on 18th-st., near 5th-av. Prices varying from $15,000 to $27,000. Also a farm at Lakeland depot on the Long Island Railroad, price $20,000; also several farms on the Harlem Railroad, and three superior building sites on the North River. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

$14,000.—FARM FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, about 80 miles from New-York, nearly opposite Hyde Park, and about 4½ miles from Poughkeepsie, with a beautiful and extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, containing 224 acres, with a good house, barn, carriage and woodhouse; water in the house from one of the best springs in the country. The farm can be divided into several beautiful country seats, and would be sold for $14,000, two-thirds of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to Mrs. S. WARING, on the premises, or C. R. WARING, corner Barclay and West-sts., New-York, or of BARKER & OSTRANDER, No. 157 Broadway.
RIVER SIDE, Ulster Co., June 8, 1855.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The premises in Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the residence of the Misses PARKER, immediately overlooking the Sound, consisting of a large Mansion House, river front, stable and barnyard. The property extends 120 feet on the Sound, 120 feet on Front-st. and Water-st., and over 200 feet on the opposite side of Water-st., running through to Willock's-lane. The garden grounds are beautifully improved, with great variety of fruit. This property is valuable for every purpose, whether as a genteel residence, country seat, or for use as a large boarding house or school. The river front and bathing facilities make it very desirable in the latter respect. Communication with New-York three times a day by steamboat. For price and terms apply to CORTLANDT PARKER, No. 151 Market-st., Newark, or to JAMES PARKER, Perth Amboy.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS AND LUMBER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A valuable lumbering estate for sale, in Steuben Co., N. Y., consisting of 1,400 acres of heavily timbered land, mostly white pine and oak, three saw mills in full and complete operation—one by water and two by steam—making 30,000 feet in 24 hours; oxen, horses, trucks, bob sleds, wagons, chains, bars, gearing, tools and utensils—a full equipment for a large milling and farming establishment. 170 acres under cultivation, and fully cropped and seeded. This property is offered for sale as an entirety, and is believed to be one that can be recommended to capitalists as a sure thing for giving a large return. Price $35,000. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st., New-York.

H. PEUGNET'S PROPERTY ON BANK AND TROY-STS.—For sale or to let.—The subscriber being about to retire from the business of conducting a boarding and day school, in which he has been engaged for many years, on the premises known as No. 27 Bank-st., in this City, offers said premises for sale or to let. They are 131 feet on Bank-st., and 124 feet on Troy-st., running from street to street, with a large substantial brick building in good order, suitable for the accommodation of a large number of pupils or boarders, and could, at small expense, be converted into a manufacturing establishment. For terms apply to H. PEUGNET, No. 27 Bank-st.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE CO. are selling houses and lots on easy terms of payment, and will build houses to suit purchasers. The improvements, buildings, &c., now making by the proprietors, render a rapid advance of the property certain, and consequently furnish the most desirable opportunity for investment. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is as easy and cheap of access to the business part of New-York as 20th-st. Houses will be built on plats of 1 acre, ½ acre, and more at Unionville, adjoining East New-York. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE RICHMOND PLANK ROAD.—A mile and a half from Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, containing an acre and a half of land, well covered with choice fruit and shade trees. A neat snug cottage, containing ten rooms, is on the place, and also a large barn, stable, carriage and ice-house. Will be sold cheap on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 207 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a heathful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land, from 3 to 120 acres, good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of over 200 acres on Long Island, in good cultivation, with new house and good outbuildings, well watered, 35 miles from the City of New-York, within 2½ miles of the Railroad station. Land of the best quality. Inquire before 12 M., of ANDERSON & HALDEN, No. 100 Vesey-st.

$3,250.—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—Location very select and views unsurpassed. House contains 10 rooms, &c. Ground 60x200 feet, with vegetables, shrubbery and choice fruit trees; within 150 yards of depot, 22 miles from the City, and is offered at a bargain. Apply at VAN LIEW'S Real Estate Office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

$600 WILL BUY A SMALL WELL-BUILT COTTAGE AND CORNER LOT.—On 13th-st. and 7th-av., Brooklyn; beautiful, healthy location; twenty minutes from Ferries, (Greenwood cars.) Terms easy, in quarterly payments. A liberal discount for all cash. Rare chance for a small family. E. P. DAY.

HOBOKEN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Forty lots in West Hoboken. Prices very low, and terms very easy. Apply to H. E. HOUGHTON, 7 Jauncey-court.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 86 Liberty-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—21 Lots, $85 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy, or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—From about the 1st of August next, by a gentleman and his wife, the upper part of a two-story house situated in that part of the City West of Broadway, and between Bleecker and 14th sts. Address TENANT, at G. & H. Miller's Bookstore, No. 645 Broadway, stating terms, &c.

OFFICE WANTED.—By a physician, in the vicinity of Union square; a little below preferred. Address DOCTOR, at this office.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST—Certificate of Deposit of Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Pa., (payable at the Bank of America, New-York,) No. 750, dated March 29, 1855, for $615 37 (six hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-seven cents) payable to the order of JACOB B. TSHUDY, and by him endorsed to PETER KILSINGER, who has endorsed it. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above described certificate, as payment has been stopped. O. G. FRANKS, DOYLESTOWN, Wayne Co., Ohio.

LOST.—Friday afternoon in William-st., near John-st., by a hard working man, $540 in Bank Bills, mostly 5's, and 41 cents in change. A liberal reward is offered for its recovery by leaving it at No. 120 William-st., up stairs.

LOST.—A BANK BOOK (No. 4,715,) of the "Seamen's Bank for Savings," the property of ADOLPHUS F. WARBURTON. Any person returning it to the owner, (to whom alone it is of any value,) at No. 115 Nassau-st., or No. 276 4th av., will oblige.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall.—The time for the correction of assessments on incorporated companies, and non-residents doing business in the City of New-York, will be extended from TUESDAY, the 26th, to FRIDAY, the 29th of June, inclusive.
J. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, } Tax Commissioners.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by F. B. GATES, No. 12 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A two story high freestone basement, upright attic brick house, with eleven finished rooms. Location unusually pleasant, and within five minutes' walk of the ferries. To an acceptable tenant rent low, and possession given immediately—occupant leaving the City. Inquire at No. 226 Front-st., New-York.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET.—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The new, elegant and commodious brown stone front dwelling house, No. 50 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, supplied with all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout with rich furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Autumn, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank building, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS R. DEWITT, Box No. 947, Baltimore, Md.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—At Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, Long Island 4½ miles from the Hamilton Ferry, with from 4 to 20 acres, as the tenant may desire. The house is modern built, and contains 7 bedrooms, also coach house, stable, boat-house, and garden well stocked with young fruit trees. The place lies immediately on the Bay, and the Brooklyn Third-avenue Railroad runs directly past the front gate. It will be let for 6 or 12 months, and furnished or unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a genteel house, No. 129 4th-st., containing eleven rooms, with bath, gas and Croton water. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. References exchanged. Inquire on the premises.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS TO LET.—To a small family, consisting of 3 rooms on the second floor. Good yard, Croton water, privilege in cellar, &c. There are no small children in the house. Also, a nice room on the third floor, to a single lady. Apply at No. 433 Pearl-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET.—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—No. 201 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 102 Broadway.

HOTEL IN BROOKLYN TO LEASE.—A building of white marble, 100 feet front, in process of being built, near the City Hall. Apply to J. P. GAYNOR, No. 22 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SEVEN FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET on the Hudson. The whole of the main floor of a fine, large new two-story brick house, comprising front and back parlor, three bed rooms, dining and step rooms, beside the hall, piazza, &c. Situated a pleasant distance east of the village at Fishkill Landing, 1½ hours from the City—price $200 for three months. Address E. BRETT, Fishkill Landing.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 163 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. B. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT.—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed without regard to time. F. KOWING, No. 61 Wall-st., basement.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 49 William-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has leased this well-known place, formerly occupied by S. W. Allis, and added the three adjoining houses, the whole having a front on Church-st. of 250 feet, directly opposite one of the most beautiful Parks in the world, with a balcony around the entire building.
The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered, painted and furnished entire, with furniture of the most modern style, at an expense of $30,000, and can accommodate with convenience 300 guests.
Attached to the house are bowling alleys and billiard saloons for the accommodation of boarders, and good stables, and contiguous thereto are beautiful drives and opportunities for aquatic amusements of every kind, such as fishing, boating, sea-bathing, &c., thus making the Tontine one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the vicinity of New York.
Having secured the services of the well-known proprietor of the Sachem's Head House, SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq., he flatters himself that the public will class his hotel among the first in the New-England States. H. LEE SCRANTON, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.
During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catherine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM'L F. JONES, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious Hotel, situated in the most healthful and beautiful city on the Hudson, alike noted for its magnificent drives, pure atmosphere, beautiful scenery and splendid country seats, affords to the man of business or the quiet pleasure-seeker attractions to be found in no other city of this State. Furnished rooms, singly or in suites, from $6 to $14 per week, with board. THEODORUS GREGORY, Proprietor. Address T. H. GREGORY.

BOARDING AND SEA BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND.—The house is very pleasantly situated, near the sea, commodious and well shaded; the grounds are extensive; fine sea and land views, combining all the requisites for a pleasant Summer residence. 5 miles from Vanderbilt's landing, and one mile off the plank road; stages six times a day. Inquire of J. LAWRENCE, at JOSEPH MUIR'S, No. 9 John-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

SUMMER BOARDING ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—May be obtained at 86th-st., directly on the water, the situation one of the most delightful on the island, commanding splendid views up and down the river; the grounds well shaded with large old trees; the house spacious and just fitted up for the reception of a few persons, to form a pleasant family. Communication with the City hourly by stage, and but five minutes' walk to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Also accommodations for horses.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The above Hotel is pleasantly located in the most convenient part of Paterson, being but five minutes' walk from the Falls and Railroad Depot. Gentlemen wishing rooms for their families during the Summer months will be accommodated on very reasonable terms. S. W. LUSE.

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME.—On the Hudson River Railroad, near New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, with rooms in single or double suites. Scenery magnificent, water soft, fruits of all kinds abundant, and every means of comfort. Apply for circulars at No. 308 Broadway. A personal interview on Saturday, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE.—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—"We are no Republicans, and never intend to be."—John Wesley.
Episcopal Methodism anti-American in its Spirit and Tendency—A Dangerous Foe to Republicanism.
A course of Lectures on the above will be given at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The first lecture will be free.
The second lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., and will be devoted to the Church Property Question, in which the famous speech of Hon. J. O. PUTNAM, in the New-York Senate, will be reviewed, as applying to Episcopal Methodism. Admission to the second lecture 25 cents.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of COVENANT LODGE, No. 35, of I. O. of O. F. are notified to meet at their Lodge room, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock A. M., to pay their last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, SCOTT HICKS. By order of G. W. TELLER, Sec'y. W. O. JONES, N. G.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at their office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. J. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, } Tax Commissioners.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY 29, 1855.—ISAAC TOWNSEND, Esq., President of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse—Sir: Agreeably to your request, I herewith furnish you with a comparative statement of the expenditures of this Department for the months of January, February, and March, 1854 and 1855:

MONEY.

1854.	Donations.	Transportations.	Nursing Children.	12th, 19th and 22d Wards.
January	$3,280 35	$32 25	$642 50	$[illegible]
February	3,385 75	136 83	749 50	635 25
March	3,697 25	252 35	1,092 25	974 75
	$10,368 25	$421 28	$2,524 25	$1,[illegible]

Total.......$14,749 01

COAL. WOOD.

1854.	Out Door Poor.	12th, 19th and 22d Wards.	Cartage of Coal.	Out Door Poor.
January	$22,172 48	$213 50	$1,584 56	$—
February	—	211 75	2,226 56	511 25
March	—	1,927 87	537 00	—
	$22,172 48	$2,353 12	$4,348 12	$511 25

Total.......$29,384 96

RECAPITULATION.
Number of Families who received relief in the months of January, February and March, 1854:
Money.
Out Door Poor.......1,951
XIIth, XIXth and XXd Wards.......565
Total.......2,506
Fuel.
Out Door Poor.......7,989
XIIth, XIXth and XXd Wards.......357
Total.......8,357
Whole number of families relieved.......10,863
Number of Persons Relieved.
Money.......8,791 | Fuel.......33,345
Whole number of persons relieved.......42,136
Amount of money expended.......$44,134 96

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1855.

MONEY.

1855.	Donations.	Transportations.	Nursing Children.	12th, 19th and 22d Wards.
January	$3,700 00	$195 83	$811 50	$920 25
February	4,199 00	71 26	731 00	1,421 50
March	4,606 25	130 83	1,124 25	2,129 00
	$12,505 25	$397 92	$2,666 75	$4,470 75

Total.......$20,040 67

COAL. WOOD.

1855.	Out Door Poor.	12th, 19th and 22d Wards.	Cartage of Coal.	Out Door Poor.	12th, 19th and 22d W'ds.
January	$22,200 00	$3,[illegible]	$3,889 33	$—	$—
February	9,650 00	802 06	3,419 00	418 81	2 50
March	5,953 34	5,087 75	981 50	—	—
	$37,809 36	$6,257 81	$7,259 91	$418 81	$2 50

Total.......$51,777 89

RECAPITULATION.
Number of families who received relief in the months of January, February and March, 1855:
Money.
Out Door Poor.......2,284
XIIth, XIXth and XXd Wards.......1,553
Total.......3,837
Fuel.
Out Door Poor.......16,924
XIIth, XIXth and XXd Wards.......1,553
Total.......18,477
Whole number of families relieved.......22,314
Number of Persons Relieved.
Money.......12,431 | Fuel.......68,117
Whole number of persons relieved.......80,548
Total amount of money expended.......$71,818 56
Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE KELLOCK, JR., Superintendent Out Door Poor.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:
Alexandria, Antwerp, Athens, Amsterdam, Berlin, Baden-Baden, Berne, Basle, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Bremen, Brussels, Bagni di Lucca, Basle, Bombay, Batavia, Beyrout, Cairo, Coblentz, Cologne, Cadiz, Colombo, Ceylon, Carlsruhe, Calcutta, Canton, Dresden, Dusseldorf, Edinburg, Florence, Frankfort, Genoa, Geneva, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Hague, Havre, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Kandy, Ceylon, Liverpool, London, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lyons, Lisbon, Madrid, Malta, Marseilles, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Messina, Mulhouse, Madras, Malta, Manilla, Madeira, Melbourne, Aus., Naples, Nice, Oporto, Oleron, Paris, Pau, Palermo, Pisa, Rome, Rotterdam, Rio de Janeiro, St. Petersburg, Strasbourg, Siena, Smyrna, Seville, Stettin, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, N. S. W., Turin, Toulon, Trieste, Venice, Vevey, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Warsaw, Zurich.
ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.
CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at Maitland and Newcastle, Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich, Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine, Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency, Bendigo, Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:
Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Anvers, Athenes, Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden-Baden, Basle, Berlin, Berne, Beyrout, Bologne, Bordeaux, Breme, Breslau, Bruxelles, Cadix, Carlsruhe, Cairo, Coblence, Cologne, Constantinople, Dresde, Florence, Frankfort-s.-M., Genes, Geneve, Gibraltar, Hambourg, Havre, Heidelberg, Jerusalem, La Haye, Lausanne, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liege, London, Livourne, Lucerne, Lucques, Lyon, Madrid, Madeira, Malaga, Malte, Mannheim, Marseille, Mayence, Messine, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Naples, Nice, Pau, Palermo, Pise, Prague, Riga, Rome, Rotterdam, Seville, Sienne, Smyrna, St. Petersbourg, Strasbourg, Stockholm, Trieste, Turin, Venise, Vienne, Wiesbaden, Zurich.
Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD and NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, the MANSFIELD and SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and the HURON and OXFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, (the three last named companies being consolidated under the name of the first name, Company,) will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
A plan for adjusting the financial difficulties of the Company will be presented, and as a pressing necessity exists for prompt action, it is desirable that all interested be present in person or by proxy, prepared to act.
J. G. CAMP, J. R. ROBINSON, E. G. WOODWARD, WILLIS ROSINS. } Committee.
JUNE 20, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.
AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:
John W. Lewis, Gaylord B. Hubbell, Freeman Campbell, Richard Varick, Lyman Chapin, Cornelius Stephens, Simon Shindler, Edward D. Nelson, James S. Lewis, John P. Yelverton, Gideon De Angelis, James S. Brouwer, Christopher Gwyer, Jotham C. Meeker, Wm. D. Washburn, Solomon Banta, Charles Crane, Peter R. Christie, Mortimer Brown, Wm. M. Wilson, George Warner, John Moneypenny, George D. Cragin, Abraham Leggitt, Matthias Clark, Samuel Birdsall, D. Jackson Steward, Edward L. Lynch, David D. Crane, Thomas Williams, Edward F. Clark, William Moir, Phillip J. Bonesteel, Alfred Barmore, Charles H. McIntire.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWYN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. R. HAWES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at their Office in the city of Cleveland on WEDNESDAY, 4th July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 30 to July 5. By order of the Directors.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, June 1, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) No. 17 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.—The Semi-Annual Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.
SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

$8,000 WANTED.—For 3 or 5 years, on first class, unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 69 Wall-st.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 61 Liberty-st., One door from Nassau. On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st. GEORGE PEYTON. Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

ADVANCES IN CASH.—Made upon Ships of 1,000 tons and upwards, at sea or in port, and upon schooners hailing from this port. Also, upon flour, grain and merchandise generally, and upon all Bank and Railway Securities. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.—Office, No. 33 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with an ample Cash Capital, makes insurance against Life Risks upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period.
Looking rather to its future usefulness than to any immediate benefit to policy-holders, the Company will pursue the same plan of operations adopted at its organization. The contract with a Life Insurance Company, extending, it may be, into series of years, too much prudence and care can hardly be exercised in the management of its affairs.
The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the Company as being in all respects equal in its advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution.
Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.
SPECIAL PERMITS will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies, and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
S. Cambreleng, Robt. Schell, Geo. W. Riggs, Francis A. Palmer, Jacob Reese, F. W. Edmonds, Henry S. Leverich, Joseph Foulke, Samuel H. Foster, John Slosson, James E. Sandford, John R. Suydam, Henry Beadel, John Gray, James F. Hall, Nathan Starr, Wm. N. McIntyre, Curtis Judson, N. H. Wolfe, Albert Ward, John L. Buckley, J. W. Mesereau, Joseph Britton, Benj. Babcock, Eugene Dutilh, Alexander Muir, John S. Harris, George Clark, S. W. Howes, J. W. Kellogg.
JACOB REESE, President.
WM. V. PORTER, Secretary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No 21 West 13th-st.
EDWARD FIELDS, M. D., No. 4 Charlton-st.
(In attendance daily at the Office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.
S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $200,000. Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.
THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
Jacob Little, A. C. Kingsland, John R. Peters, Ramsay Crooks, Henry L. Pierson, F. De Peyster, E. K. Collins, Austin S. Tuttle, W. A. S. Van Duzer, Joe F. Bridges, Philip W. Engs, David S. Mills, James Myers, R. F. Carman, Alfred Plunkett, John Garcia, Daniel Richards, G. W. Burnham, Wm. H. Johnson, Henry L. Hoguet, A. Van Stantvoord, C. F. Lindsley, Hiram Anderson, J. D. Mills, Howard C. Cady, Frederick Pentz, M. O. Roberts, Joannes Gourd, L. E. Lahens, E. J. Pardessus, Edward Bossange, Geo. B. Morewood, J. T. B. Maxwell, Solomon Banta, Robert Hogan, Waldo Hutchins, Charles B. Hart, John J. Astor, Jr.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, May 25, 1855.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders viz: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel S. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David B. Keeler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beals, Wylie Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $250,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS.
George S. Fox, Rich. A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. H. Falls, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, T. C. Chardavoyne, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Th. W. Pearsall, Ira Hawley, Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Barrow, Hull Clarke, Wm. C. White, John J. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy.
GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
James Pirsson, Samuel Jessup, Jeremiah G. Lugar, Crom. T. White, E. H. Himberk, George Reed, Wm. B. Duryea, John S. Reynolds, George C. Lugar, F. W. Geissenhain, Jr., James H. Quick, Thomas Havilun, Daniel S. Taylor, Andrew J. Case, J. Wade Wilson, David S. Holmes.
J. WILSON PERSSON, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 17 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 292 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation at current rates.
DIRECTORS.
Henry Grinnell, Caleb Barstow, Henry O. Brewer, Edmund Penfold, Hanson K. Corning, Ogden Haggerty, Thomas Monahan, John H. Earle, Albert Ward, Charles Easton, Louis Lorut, Samuel G. Glidden, Steph. Cambreleng, Thomas Scott, Walter R. Jones, John Ward, Henry K. Bogert, Peter Edes, Benj. H. Field, A. B. Frothingham, Thos. F. Youngs, Saml. I. Mitchill, Joshua L. Pope, Rufus R. Graves, Henry Davis, C. H. Lilienthal, Th. Polhemus, Jr., Elisha E. Morgan, Wm. H. Cary, Thomas S. Nelson, James W. Phillips, Charles A. Macy, Edward Hincken, Wm. E. Shepard, Charles L. Frost, Lothrop L. Sturges, Wm. B. Fosdick, Wm. W. Clay, Emery Thayer, George Westfeldt, Zalmon Taylor, Henry W. Blossom.
CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.
Nath'l Richards, Sam'l F. Mott, Wm. F. Mott, Rufus L. Lord, Wm. W. Fox, Thos Barron, Aug. H. Ward, John Steward, Jas. Colles, Thos. W. Pearsall, Richard Tighe, Peter Cooper, Henry Elsworth, Robt. B. Minturn, Moses Taylor, Lyman Denison, Edwin D. Morgan, Sidney Mason, John Caswell, L. S. Suarez, Jon'n Thorne.
NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES, No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott street.—New-York, June 15, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, ON MONDAY, July 2, 1855. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 6 Wall-st. and 236 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

FIREWORKS.

PREMIUM FIREWORKS! BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES, EXHIBITION PIECES, all of HADFIELD'S SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
Made expressly for the advertiser, who warrants every article he sells. Customers for Exhibitions please send their orders early. Descriptive catalogues mailed and orders attended to by J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.
Who will pledge his well-known established reputation for keeping none but the choicest and most brilliant fireworks, made expressly for him. Store, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL manufactures, under his own supervision, ALL GOODS SOLD AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT. Orders solicited for public and private exhibitions. Sole importer of the celebrated Gothic Vermillion, a superior article. No. 186 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIRE WORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. Hall's superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by SADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 280 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY AITKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 145 Washington-st.

J. & J. C. CONROY.—No. 65 Fulton-st., (removed from No. 52,) importers and manufacturers of FISHING TACKLE, in all its branches, wholesale and retail. Nets and Seines of all kinds. The Trade supplied on reasonable and accommodating terms. Importers of Dixon & Son's and Hawksley's Powder and Dram Flasks and Shot Pouches, Walker & Cox's Percussion Caps, Razors and Fancy Cutlery. Rods and Reels repaired.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 2, 1855.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Resolutions of the Board of Directors in relation to Dividend, passed this day:
1. Resolved, That out of the earnings of the Company ending on the 31st May ultimo, there be declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital of this Company, to be credited to the stockholders respectively on the books of the Company, as the stock was held at that date and paid them out of the proceeds of the unsold stock of the Company, when the same shall be sold at not less than its par value. Stockholders who may not wish to await the sale of the stock may in payment of their respective credits take the stock of the Company at its par value, (certificates to be dated June 1, 1855,) at any time before it is otherwise disposed of; and they may unite their fractions of dividends for the purpose of taking full shares of stock.
2. Resolved, further, That for the purpose of providing means to pay the dividend this day declared, the President be authorized to sell the stock of the Company, or so much thereof as he may find necessary, at not less than its par value, and to issue proper certificates therefor.
[Dividends not over $25, and balances not over that amount, where the stock is taken up to the amount of full shares, will be paid in cash, if desired.]
E. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency will receive their dividends on application at our office, No. 22 Wall-st.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.—CINCINNATI, June 12, 1855.—At a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Capital Stock (and pro rata for any stock not entitled to full dividend,) out of the earnings up to the 31st of May last, inclusive, payable as soon as the Company shall realize funds sufficient for the purpose, from the sale of its six per cent. coupon Mortgage Bonds, dated May 2, 1855, payable 1875, at not less than ninety cents on the dollar, and public notice will be given when funds are so realized.
At any time on or after the 16th of July next, and before public notice is thus given, stockholders who prefer may receive payment of their dividends in the Bonds above mentioned, at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, bearing interest from May 2, 1855, in sums of one thousand dollars each, (which is the amount of each Bond,) and stockholders may unite their dividends, to make up the value of a Bond, or pay the deficiency in cash, at the same rate.
Certificates for the dividend, payable as above stated, will be issued on or after the 19th July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, for the stock registered there, and at this office, for all other stock; and the payment of dividends, either in cash or in Bonds, will be made at the respective places of registry.
E. J. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. CO., No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 12, 1855.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 16th day of July next.
The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.
The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 16th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 23d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, June 12, 1855.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.
Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d of July inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. CO.
NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 20, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1855) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The installments, (at the rate of $15 per $1,000 each,) will be applied upon the following Coupons from 1 and 2d Canal Bonds: Coupons of Jan. 1848 from Old $1,000, £200 and £100 Bonds. Coupons of July 1848, from £200 Sterling Bonds. Coupons of July, 1849 and Jan. 1850, from Bonds of 1847.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PATERSON.—Notice is hereby given that a further dividend of twenty-two per cent. will be paid to the holders of outstanding certificates of claims heretofore issued by the Receivers of the above-named Bank, at their office, in the city of Paterson, N. J., on and after the 25th June, inst., until further notice.
C. S. VAN WAGONER, WILLIAM F. DAY, J. VAN ARSDALE, } Receivers, &c., of the People's Bank.
PATERSON, N. J., June 19, 1855.

OFFICE OF HEMPFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1855.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the Bonds of the city of Wheeling (Va.) issued to this Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper Coupons.
WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The Transfer Books will be closed till day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, June 7, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the first of July on the Bonds of the MILWAUKIE and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 5 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, June 22, 1855. A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday the 2d of July, proximo.
W. F. HOOKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE CITY OF STOCKTON, (Cal.) Ten per cent Bonds will be paid at our office, on and after Saturday, June 30, on presentation of the Coupons.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 60 Broadway.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. (on the amount of capital stock paid in) will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d July proximo. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK Jr., at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons on and after the 30th June, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 251 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 21st-st.—Open daily from 10 to 2, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made this month will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES B. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOSBORROW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
je19,'56-law1y8

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 22, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a banking association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes of the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
d22,'54-law1y8

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
f6,'55-law1y8

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—And for the benefit of all classes of persons, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Moneys deposited before the 1st of July will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Bank open daily from 9 to 2, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works freely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent.) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through each pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 1 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.—J. T. MOULTON will sell on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 115 VILLA SITES. The lots vary in size from 25x100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, commanding a full view of the Bay and Ocean, together with some of the finest scenery in the world; good bathing, fishing and sailing. The railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Terms easy. The steamer NORWALK will leave Amos-st. [illegible] Spring-st. [illegible], and from Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Free Tickets, Maps and full particulars, apply to JAMES W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. [illegible], page 451, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible], in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and conveyed by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Burnsides Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 212 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. [illegible], page 155. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and [illegible] perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page [illegible]. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of [illegible], Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 215 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page [illegible]. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing [illegible] acres [illegible] perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 173. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing [illegible] acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume [illegible], page [illegible]. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres, described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume [illegible], page 172, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of [illegible] feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1853, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $600 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—all privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume [illegible], page 308, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume [illegible], page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each [illegible] feet in front and [illegible] in rear, and [illegible] feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and construction known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam engines, 50 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, COSTLY STATUARY, FURNITURE, WINES, &c.—D. S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Warren-st., some of the most elegant works of art, costly paintings and engravings, superb marble statuary, by the most celebrated artists, bronzes, costly furniture, &c., which will take place this season. The sale will commence with the furniture, consisting of superb Axminster and velvet carpets, richly carved rosewood parlor suites covered with crimson and a maroon silk brocatelle, crimson do., large arm chairs in crimson and gold silk brocatelle, fancy chairs in tapestry, rosewood etageres, plate glass and satin wood lined, elegant rosewood bookcase, large double and pier glasses, rosewood pianoforte, 7 octaves, made by Chickering, heavily carved and warranted; very superb piano cover, richly embroidered in gold; real Sevres clock and candelabras, large costly Sevres vases, richly painted; ormolu brackets with figures, gilt chandeliers and brackets, bronze do., antique carved chairs in oak, antique mantle ornaments and vases, embroidered [illegible], cabinets, suits of parlor furniture in gold, covered with white striped satin; dining room furniture in rosewood, covered with brocatelle, extension table and [illegible], complete dining sets in white and gold china, cut glass, [illegible], breakfast and tea sets, glassware, &c. Also, heavy silver-plated services, castors, [illegible], &c. Bedroom furniture, consisting of [illegible] carpets, [illegible], couches and chairs in blue plush and other styles; cottage painted do., rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mahogany do., wardrobes and black walnut do., antique Japanese work, couch and chairs covered in silk and worsted, beds, mattresses, &c.; rosewood and [illegible] a piece, Aubusson carpets, ingrain do., marble table, [illegible], &c., and other articles.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, [illegible], toll-houses, offices, [illegible] and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., all the property of the late GUILFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the borough of Guilford, Conn., consisting of a well arranged Machine Shop, 120 by 40 feet, two stories, with a large attic, cupola and bell, one foundry building, 135 feet in length, one store-house and wharf, one blacksmith shop, forges, anvils and [illegible], one two-story dwelling, designed for a boarding-house, barn and garden connected therewith, and about 7 acres of upland and meadow. One steam engine of 15 or 20 horse-power, nearly new, steam pumps, &c., about 500 feet of shafting, pulleys and belting, one large heavy engine lathe, with boring machines attached, nine engine lathes of various sizes and patterns, 1 planer, 3 upright drills, flasks, patterns, circular saws, tumbling barrels, grindstones, &c. The situation of this property, being near the centre of a very pleasant and healthy village, its proximity to the N. H. & N. L. Railroad, and water navigation, renders it a peculiarly favorable location for the prosecution of any kind of manufacturing business. The lathes and other machinery will be sold at private sale, if application is made previous to the public sale; but on that day the whole will be sold without reserve, as a whole, or in such parts as may seem the most desirable. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, Agent, Guilford, Conn., or of WM. FAULKNER, No. [illegible] Sandford's Block, New-Haven.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of THOMPSON PRICE, Administrator of the Estate of HEZEKIAH LYON, deceased:
[illegible] shares Manhattan Company, $50 each.
[illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank, $40 each.
[illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank ($20 ⅞ share paid in) $40 each.
[illegible] shares National Bank, $50 each.
[illegible] shares New-York Central Railroad, $100 each.
[illegible] shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, $100 each.
4 certificates of New-York Central Railroad, $100 each.
3 bonds of New-York Central Railroad, $100 each.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, (without any regard to weather,) at No. 51 Nassau-st., a large stock of furniture of all kinds, for entire furnishing. Also, excellent second-hand Piano-forte, mattresses, oil paintings, mirrors, (jewelry without any reserve.) Havana cigars of various brands. The demand for money is so great that sales are mostly peremptory. Refrigerators, extension dining tables, rosewood parlor suites, bookcases and wardrobes. Goods are so arranged that the articles, although intended for various sales, do not conflict. Demijohns of white brandy will be sold first. Ladies will find their comfort attended to.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 North William-st., new and second-hand furniture of all kinds, carpets, crockery, silverware, cutlery, &c. Also, an invoice of superior cigars, "Operas," "Semiramis," "Les Belle Artes," and other brands; two London guns, three rifles, dry goods, fancy articles, &c. Also, to pay advances, five demijohns of brandy.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, a large and splendid assortment of French jewelry, in large lots, suitable for peddlers, consisting of breast-pins, finger rings, ear-drops, also, jet pins, rings and ear drops; also, large and splendid assortment of toys. The whole to be sold without reserve, at No. 51 Nassau-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By J. BOGART—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, cor. Frankfort and William sts., genteel household furniture, tête-à-têtes, sofas, extension dining tables, bureaus, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, bedroom and kitchen furniture, a lot of Havana cigars, 4 cases of very superior brown Sherry.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 396 Broadway, a splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture. Also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, china and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate, to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

DECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Groceries, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally. Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN S. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large variety of fancy goods, fire crackers, toys, work-boxes, &c., &c., damaged by the late fire at No. 10 Maiden-lane. To be sold in lots.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—Salesroom No. [illegible] Broadway. SATURDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of standard and miscellaneous books, stationery, fancy goods, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated CELESTIAL OR DOUBLE OCTAVE PIANOS, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the grand Piano in a square case. Our Pianos made for schools, being designed for hard usage, are in great demand, being plain, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with or without the Æolian, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with new grand action, considered by all the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s WORLD-RENOWNED MELODEONS, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufacturers.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodeons to let. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and [illegible] West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guarantee with every piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing very largely, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else; decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 169 and 163 Centre-st., opposite Canal, near Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

NO HUMBUG.—A very superior rosewood piano forte, 7 octave, iron frame, perfect in all respects and warranted; been used only three months; maker's price, $310; for sale for $225, with stool. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., near the Astor House, from 9 o'clock till 3 on Friday and Saturday.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS—BENNETT & CO., No. 280 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these improved Pianos.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Pianofortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st.

ÆOLIANS, PIANOS, BOUDOIRS AND MELODIONS, new and old, in carved and plain cases for rent at low rates, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa. HARVEY CHAPMAN.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—An old established first-class retail Drug Store with lease, beautifully situated on the great thoroughfare of the City, now doing a fair business, and susceptible of great enlargement, is offered for sale on account of the health of the proprietor. Parties who can control $4,000 or $5,000 will find this a bargain. Address APOTHECARY, Box No. 2,674 Post-office.

$4,000.—A SPLENDID MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Profits 300 per cent.; no competition, demand unlimited. One-half interest in this rare and genteel business will be sold for $4,000 to any business man who will superintend and carry it on. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 341 Pine-st., N. Y.

$2,500.—ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a pleasant, respectable business, which is now paying over $8,000 net profit per annum, and can be more than doubled by the assistance of a suitable partner. References exchanged. A full explanation given upon an interview. Address with real name, G. L. L., this office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—That probably never will occur again, to purchase a route of newspapers of 1,450 subscribers, 750 morning, (*Daily Times*) 700 evening, all on the same ground, together or separate. Apply at No. 52 Barrow-st., near Bedford, New-York. N. B.—Clear profits, $25 or $30 per week.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—Together with lease and good will, in a good locality well established; a rare chance to a practical man, as the jobbing is sufficient to pay the expenses. Will be sold with or without the stock. Apply on the premises, No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GOOD BAKERY FOR SALE—Where the business is first-rate, reason for selling out—the proprietor is about leaving the City. A horse and wagon for outside customers, with a good route already established. For further information inquire at No. 126 9th-av., New-York.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms, 684 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand st.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., at 1½ cents a pound. White Lead, 7 cents do.; Zinc, 8 cents; Pebble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Varnishes of every description at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. JOHN H. SMITH, Agent.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALDRON—At the old stand No. 183 Front-st., corner of Burling-slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of paints, oils, window-glass, &c., &c. The most approved brands of French and American zinc paints, English white lead, &c., &c.

COAL.

COAL—[illegible] tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries; suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves, warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates, delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, 18th-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 30th-st., near the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $5 50, well screened. Quantities of 5 tons and over, 25 cents less. PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich sts., 18th-st. and 9th-av., and No. 116 Duane-st.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters that will wear? Then go to No. 231 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at [illegible]. Misses' and Children's to fit the feet and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet slippers, &c. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 231 Grand-st. JOEL SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also to wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And here every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some, whose lives are hazarded during such times will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume! It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid *particular* attention to *uterine diseases* of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never-failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE—Every function of nature should be stimulated when relaxed. There can be no health without strength. The LUCINA CORDIAL is a specific for all weakness, local or general. Hence its wonderful success in removing those physical disabilities which sometimes seem to forbid the hope of offspring. As an invigorant it acts as promptly and as surely upon one sex as the other. The trembling nerves, the relaxed muscles of the feeble wife, are braced to healthy action; the broken constitution of the husband is reinforced as by a new accession of the very principle of life. There is no species of disturbance to which the organization of the gentler sex is subject which it will not certainly relieve; and it is recommended by high authority, and endorsed by more than a thousand certificates as an infallible cure for general debility, nervous prostration, the effects of high living and dissipation, liver complaint, and every difficulty which interferes with the full development of the highest condition of physical vigor, in man or woman. Price $3 per bottle or two bottles for $5. Dr. MAGNIN, No. 22 Warren-st., New-York; or E. FLINT, corner 28th-st. and 8th-av.

NO FICTION.—AN APPEAL TO THE CANDID.—Dr. L. B. WRIGHT'S SCROFULOUS ANTIDOTE is the only medicine ever discovered that may be relied on for the cure of consumption and all other scrofulous diseases. It has performed more wonderful cures than all other medicines offered to the public. This medicine to the afflicted may be likened to good news. Unlike other medicines, it will not deceive your most sanguine expectations. Also, Dr. L. B. WRIGHT'S LIQUID CATHARTIC OR FAMILY PHYSIC. A complete revolution in medicine. This physic is destined to do away with all other purgatives now in use. It is perfectly pleasant to the taste. Children, as well as adults, take it with pleasure. It operates thoroughly but gently; produces neither nausea nor griping; is the cheapest physic in use, and is truly and honestly the best bilious and alterative physic known. It is a perfect regulator of the stomach and bowels, and will not leave the bowels costive. As a summer medicine it is unequaled. No family should be without it. Sold wholesale and retail, at No. 400 Broadway, and at the principal drug stores throughout the United States.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 340 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 61 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 846 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only remedy for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known as the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This great remedy for secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease was taken. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—348 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 363 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

WILKIN'S AMIELET—Prepared by Dr. S. M. ELLIOTT'S prescription, presented to me, will restore, preserve and cleanse the hair. Price, 37½ cents per bottle. M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, rawhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 5th and Columbia-sts., warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr., CHAS. LOEKLE. New-York, 6th Mo., 15, 1855.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKER. PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Formerly existing between KILPATRICK & TORRENS, in the Boot and Shoe business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Nos. 126 and 345 8th-av. JAMES KILPATRICK, DAVID TORRENS.

INSTRUCTION.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 38th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, will be celebrated at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10 A. M. The Alumni and friends are requested to join the Council, Faculty and Students at the University, at 9½ o'clock. Examination for admission, MONDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. HOWARD CROSBY, Secretary of Faculty.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 156 MacDougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investment, [illegible], &c., can procure it by communicating as above. Charges will be thought just or found [illegible]. REFERENCES—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 73 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no commentary, nor false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or assertions of conductors to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855. THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 5:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 3:30, Dayton at 5:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through tickets apply on board People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 5:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE UTICA FROM NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, May 7, the Trains will run as follows:

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Utica at 7:45 A. M., arrives at Trenton at 8:45. Returning, leaves Trenton at 9:50 A. M., arrives in Utica at 10:50, in time for the 10:30 A. M. train East, or the 11 A. M. train West, on the New-York Central Railroad.

SECOND EXPRESS TRAIN—Will commence running on Monday, May 28, and leave Utica at 11:30 A. M., arrives at Trenton at 12:10. Returning, leaves Trenton at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Utica in time for the 2:30 train West, or 2:45 and 3:45 train East on the New-York Central Railroad.

THIRD MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Utica at 5 P. M., after the arrival of the Express train from the East on New-York Central Railroad, and arrives at Trenton at 5:55. Returning, leaves Trenton at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Utica at 6:35.

All Freight going North will be taken on the first train in the morning, and all freight going South will be taken on the last train in the afternoon. No train will run on Sunday.

A daily line of stages will run to Boonville from the 11:30 A. M. train and to Denmark from 2 P. M. train, passing through the villages of Remsen, Alder Creek, Boonville, Talcottville, Turin, Houseville, Martinsburg, Lowville, and Denmark. Stages will also run from Boonville to connect at Trenton with the 9:30 A. M. train South, and from Denmark to connect with the 1:30 P. M. train South.

A regular line of omnibuses will run from the depot at Trenton to Trenton Falls, connecting with each train. UTICA, May 2, 1855. S. KELLOGG, Vice President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Oswego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M., Passenger 4:40 P. M. Way, Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad via Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons en route to the above points can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 257 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to CHAS. E. TAPPEN, General Agent. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 6:40; Montreal, 9 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9, Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning. I. V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 9 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 in 4, and $2 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fares, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. D. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage, first cabin .... $120. Price of passage, second cabin .... $[illegible]. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 55 Broadway. N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch by Aspinwall on THURSDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship *George Law*, 2,500 tons burden. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship *Golden Gate*, 2,500 tons burden, A. V. H. LEROY, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, June 23, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31, Palatka $33.

The steamer FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 27.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The United States Mail Steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, will commence receiving freight on Thursday, June 21, and sail on MONDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot Robinson-st., N. R., touching at Havana on her return. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—In consequence of existing Quarantine regulations at New-Orleans, the CAHAWBA will not stop at Havana going out.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.) The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York. June.		Leaves Ocean Port. June.	
19—Tuesday	7 A. M.	19—Tuesday	[illegible] M.
20—Wednesday	7 A. M.	20—Wednesday	[illegible] M.
21—Thursday	[illegible] A. M.	21—Thursday	[illegible] M.
22—Friday	[illegible] A. M.	22—Friday	[illegible] P. M.
23—Saturday	[illegible] A. M.	23—Saturday	[illegible] P. M.
25—Monday	[illegible] A. M.	25—Monday	[illegible] M.

Nelson Taylor's stage for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay-st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the Erie Railroad,) as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Saturday, June 23	[illegible]	A. M.	Saturday, June 23	[illegible]	P. M.
Sunday, June 24	[illegible]	A. M.	Sunday, June 24	[illegible]	P. M.
Monday, June 25	11	A. M.	Monday, June 25	[illegible]	P. M.
Tuesday, June 26	12	M.	Tuesday, June 26	[illegible]	P. M.
Wednesday, June 27	1	P. M.	Wednesday, June 27	[illegible]	P. M.
Thursday, June 28	[illegible]	A. M.	Thursday, June 28	[illegible]	P. M.
Friday, June 29	[illegible]	A. M.	Friday, June 29	[illegible]	P. M.
Saturday, June 30	[illegible]	A. M.	Saturday, June 30	[illegible]	P. M.
Sunday, July 1	[illegible]	A. M.	Sunday, July 1	[illegible]	P. M.

SPLENDID EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT ON MONDAY, June 25. The new steamer THOMAS G. HAIGHT will leave foot of North Moore-st., N. R., at 6½ o'clock; East River, foot of Broome st., 6¾ o'clock; 10th-st., 6¾ o'clock; 26th-st., 6¾ o'clock, and proceed to Bridgeport, giving an opportunity to witness or unite in the grand Masonic Celebration at that place, or to have a day's enjoyment of the beautiful walks, drives and scenery peculiar to that locality. The boat will return the same night by moonlight. Music and refreshments on board. Tickets for the excursion, $1.

CHEAP EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—A THOUSAND MUSICIANS ASSEMBLED.—For six cents one may have a sail to Staten Island, a stroll on that beautiful Island, and hear some of the finest music in the world. The annual meeting of the Germans for their grand musical festival takes place next week, [illegible], on which they give a grand rehearsal at Staten Island on SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. The boats will run late, the night being moonlight. They will leave the Island as late as 10 o'clock.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:
Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HAWES, Commander, being now in complete order can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a large Dancing Saloon 112 feet long. A rare chance is offered to the public. Apply on board at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVES, No. 183 Broadway, up stairs.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT, AND COLD SPRING—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Cozzens' Dock.—Touching at Amos-st. each way.—The favorite steamer THOS. E. HULSE will leave from foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leave Newburg at 3 P. M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on SUNDAY, June 24, fare 50 cents, by the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HAWES, Commander, leaving pier foot of King-st. at 7½ o'clock; Amos-st., 8; Broome-st., E. R., 8; and Pier No. 3, North River, at 8½. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 225 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

EXPRESSES.

WINSLOW & CO.'S STEAMSHIP EXPRESS FOR PORTLAND.—Having effected arrangements with the New-York and Portland Steamship Co., we shall send a messenger by each steamer in charge of all freight entrusted to our care. We also offer our services at Portland as forwarders to all parts of the State of Maine, British Provinces and the Canadas, either by our Expresses or the regular freight conveyances, as parties may desire. Office No. 122 Broadway, (at Pacific Express Co.'s,) where orders to call for goods may be left, or they may be sent to Steamer, at Pier No. 12 North River, where our Messenger will be to receive and receipt for them. Next Express leaves by steamer WESTERNPORT, on Saturday, June 23. WINSLOW & CO.

HUDSON ENG. IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and suitable for all purposes. [illegible] For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., sole Agent Hudson Iron Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FOSTER J. WEEKS and ROBERT J. DILLON against ERNEST HOPPE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant, ERNEST HOPPE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the 11th day of July, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 7, 1855.

SAM. B. HIGENBOTAM, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed with the said Clerk on the 8th day of June, 1855. je9-law6wS* S. B. HIGENBOTAM, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BAIRD against GEORGE ROSS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at Monticello, on the 17th day of May, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Monticello, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-seven dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 17, 1855. H. S. GOW, Plaintiff's Attorney, Monticello, N. Y. je9-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN BARDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of MOSES TAYLOR & CO., No. 48 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next. Dated June 23, 1855.

JOHN COCHRAN, EDWARD KAVANAGH, } Executors. je23-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES B. JEWETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at their place of business, corner of Burling-slip and Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated April 27, 1855.

JOHN JEWETT, Jr., GEORGE W. JEWETT, BENJ. F. SEAVER, } Executors. ap28-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COGGESHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the store of JAMES M. COGGESHALL, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1855.

JAMES M. COGGESHALL, Executor. SARAH M. COGGESHALL, ELIZA H. COGGESHALL, } Executrix. ap25-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of F. F. MARBURY, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855.

JAMES JENKINS, JANE MARTIN, } Administrators. mh17-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PEDROUCELLI, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, No. 231 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

WILLIAM STARRS, CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, } Adm'rs. d16-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DAVIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of Isaac Moses, No. 86 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 1, 1855. ANN ELIZA DAVIS, Administratrix. f2-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. LOTT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GEORGE FOSTER, No. 398 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated April 6, 1855. SAMUEL A. LOTT, Administrator. ap7-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRINES DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FANCHER & SAGER, No. 38 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1854. SARAH VETON, Administratrix. d1-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LAIRD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. McKinney, No. 11 Carmine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1854. JANE LAIRD, Administratrix. d13-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL PRICE, late of the town of Flatlands, Long Island Sound, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of A. G. HAMMOND, No. 33 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 5, 1855. SAMUEL CARTER, Executor. ja6-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE WEST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of RESOLVERT STEPHENS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1854.

RESOLVERT STEPHENS, JAMES BOWE, } Executors. d9-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. TURNER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1854. STEPHEN R. TURNER, Administrator of Charles E. Turner, dec'd. d30-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK A. GERHARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, Feb. 8, 1855.

JAMES S. SLUYTER, MARGARET W. GERHARD, } Administrators. f9-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DIMON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 16 Atlantic-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated April 23, 1855. JAMES COLLINS, Administrator. ap25-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY F. TALLMADGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of B. H. TALLMADGE, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, A. D. 1855. MARIA C. TALLMADGE, Executrix, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing, (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 8, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 9, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. PECK, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., landing at Greenport, Orient Point, and Rocky Point both ways. Fare to and from Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point, $1 50. Northport, 50 cts. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at [illegible] P. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels, and can return to New-York from [illegible] o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Poughkeepsie. The fast and splendid steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves Pier foot Robinson-st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, making all the above landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN—DAY LINE.—From Peck-slip, East River; fare $1—The steamer TRAVELER, Capt. JOHN BOWNS, will commence running to New-Haven on SATURDAY, June 9, and leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 7½ o'clock. Returning leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7½ o'clock.

A BARGAIN—STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Steamboat EDWIN FORREST, complete in every particular for immediate use. Apply to JOHN DALLEY, No. 92 West-st., or to A. B. MILLS, No. 92 West-st.

New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

In favor of Inhalation in Diseases of the Lungs.

Letters from Physicians in every Part of the Union.

THE JOINT-STOCK MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Woman's Hospital, and a Word of Counsel to Dr. Sims.

The Old Fogy School; the Best of its Time, but its Time is Past!—Physicians Guilty of Ungentlemanlike Practices Detected—The Tribe of Imitators—Old Burton's Philosophy Applied—Change of Climate and Fashionable Resorts—Cruel Practice! Caustic Solutions Pumped into the Lungs—Necessity for Remodeling the Treatment of Cholera and Other Infectious Diseases.

[illegible], the Dane, complains in physic, "Unhappy men as we are, we spend our days in unprofitable questions and disputations, intricate subtleties, de lana caprina, about moonshine in the water, leaving, in the meantime, those chiefest treasures of nature untouched, wherein the best medicines for all manner of diseases are to be found; and do not only neglect them ourselves, but hinder, condemn, forbid and scoff at others that are willing to inquire after them."

In the discussion of the subject of Inhalation as the only effectual mode of treating Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, I at once stepped over those conventional rules which have too long allowed that mighty medium of ideas between man and man—the public press—to be made, in medical matters, the mere conveyancer of shameless, ignorant and unreasonable pretensions. I did so from a full conviction of the importance of my mission—actuated by motives considered laudable in every pursuit in life—the good of my fellow man, and the rewards which attend successful labors in every profession and calling in society. The treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, as universally practised by physicians prior to the time of my introduction of the system of Inhalation, was at total variance with reason and common sense, contrary to the first principles of Science, and utterly unsuccessful in practice. I therefore unhesitatingly denounced it, as wholly inadequate to its pretensions. I did not then denounce the "old practice," however, without at the same time setting forth, with ample argument and unanswerable facts, the substitute I offered, namely, the treatment by inhalation, at once more natural, reasonable, adequate and successful than what I condemned. In the series of letters preceding this, in which my views are more particularly expounded, I endeavored to appeal to the reason rather than the credulity of my readers, assured that the general intelligence of the community was fully sufficient, to enable them to discriminate between the one and the other, and duly to appreciate what was rational and well grounded. I am happy to say I was not mistaken. The general response which comes back to me from all parts of this Continent, in the form of correspondence, assures me that the course I have adopted has been correct. I regard the profession of which I have the honor of being a member, as essentially designed to be a practical profession, not for mere show or display of scholastic ranks, but for the active purposes of life—not to saunter about forever in the garb of schoolmen, but to go forth among their fellow-beings with practical science on their tongues, and healing remedies in their hands, alleviating the miseries, curing the diseases, and instructing the ignorance of humanity. And it is only in so far as the physician accomplishes these Divine objects, that he in any wise attains the true end of his profession. He is bound, moreover, as he respects the laws of humanity, to make known to the widest possible extent, whatever he deems most conducive to the health and happiness of his fellow-men. In carrying out this beneficent object, every legitimate means of communication is his, and foremost among those means stands the newspaper press. A prejudice, or rather a law of the schools, has existed forbidding the introduction of medical matters proper into the columns of newspapers. But whose good think you is this law in existence? For the people? the suffering? the uninformed? By no means. It exists for the benefit of cliques, of schools, of combinations. It exists to the prejudice of the people mainly, and not much less to the prejudice of the true interests of the profession. By reason of its existence hitherto, the advertising columns of the press have been turned too generally to the vilest purposes, in imposing on the public "patent medicines" under a thousand different names, upheld by as many unconscionable pretensions, and false statements, put forth by their inventors for the mere purpose of gain, without any regard to the interests either of that science which they degrade, or of the people whom they deceive.

In departing from the established practice of discussing a medical topic in strictly scientific and technical language,—in addressing that discussion, not to the members of the profession only, but to the community generally,—in preferring the columns of the public press to books and medical periodicals, the usual channels of medical communications, and in thus appealing directly to the common sense not merely of my professional brethren, but of the public at large, and particularly the afflicted, I could not but feel that I was taking a step which would awaken the apprehensions of my brethren, and might possibly remove me beyond the pale of their professional intercourse for a time. Of the ultimate result, and complete triumph of my views, however, I could have no fear, and in this I have not been disappointed.

By pursuing this course, (and I do not say this in any boastful spirit, but simply as the basis of the argument I am about to employ,) I have expended a larger amount of money than would have been necessary to publish twenty ordinary volumes of purely medical literature; than would have been sufficient to purchase several shares in a joint stock medical school, and a professorship to boot, and than would have enabled me to print a medical journal, to advocate the high and peculiar claims of myself and colleagues to the confidence of the public. I might have built and endowed a Hospital for the cure of pulmonary diseases, and had my fame published gratuitously in the newspapers. But I preferred a mode of making my views known by which all should reap the advantages of my practice—by which all should know, not merely that a new mode of treatment had been proposed, but in what that treatment consisted,—the knowledge on which it was based, and the manner of its employment. I preferred to inform the minds of the millions in regard to the laws of health, the causes of disease, and the best means of its alleviation and cure. In a word, my duty as a physician was plain before me, that ALL should know, and be able to avail themselves of the benefits of Inhalation, rather than that those benefits should be circumscribed within the limits of a City,—enjoyed by a few only.

As a medical practitioner in a specialty of the highest importance, it would, I conceive, have been criminal in me to have withheld from the public my views, knowing as I did, by daily experience in my practice, the incalculable benefits of Inhalation, and the utter worthlessness of the ordinary treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The conviction forced itself upon my mind, that to some extent I would be answerable for the lives of thousands dying under the old practice, if I hesitated to announce and push forward my views, and the results of my own experience in Inhalation.

There is a consciousness at this moment pervading the profession, that in medical science we are but at the threshold of discovery. The uncertainty in results—the want of success in practice—the different opinions in theory, have long since established the fact, that medical knowledge is yet inadequate to the requirements of human life. Time is squandered in the jealous contentions of medical schools, and the strife of rival systems, which, if directed to practical ends, less mindful of the "dignity of the profession" than the relief of the suffering, would result in untold good to those who perish while we wrangle. There can be no progress without innovation. The man who closes his mind against new ideas—merely because they are new to him—shows himself at once to be incapable of progress, having already reached the culmination of his earthly destiny,—his mind being stretched to its utmost capacity. Such are inevitably left behind in the onward march of science, and we look back upon them with all the veneration with which we regard the Old Fogy School of ancient memory—the best of its time—but its time is past! There is no progress without innovation—every new idea is an innovation on the old one which it displaces, and if the old one grumbles a bit at the preference given to its successor, shall we wonder!—shall we even grow angry and say hard things about it? Nay, kindly—rather would we commiserate its declining steps, and help it gently down to its quiet repose, singing over it in softest strains—requiescat in pace.

The innovation with which I stand charged,—to have introduced to popular notice, a successful treatment of a class of diseases which had previously baffled the arts of medicine, is one of which I am justly proud—as a tribute rendered to the good of my suffering fellow-creatures. As to the manner of making my views public—whether through the printing of a pamphlet, the publication of a book, the discussions of a medical school, to be afterwards published—or, not the least, the straight-forward use of newspaper columns, I cannot consider myself answerable to any medical clique, however august its pretensions—however potent its denunciations. And in devoting my whole attention to the specialty of the Lungs—thus accumulating an amount of experience on one great point not possibly attained by the general practitioner—I cannot conceive any wrong done to the "dignity of my profession," except it be the presumption of being more careful, more efficient, and better informed than my brethren on that particular point! and as a consequence more successful in my special practice. I claim no Crichtonian versatility. I have had the modesty to choose from general practice one organ of the body, and deem that amply sufficient to employ all the capability of research, scrutiny, observation, toil, experience and intellect which I am able to bring to bear upon it, and to occupy fully all the time which the life of one man is capable of devoting to a laborious practice. If the medical art has any object, it must be the alleviation of human suffering—the prevention and cure of disease. If medical practitioners have any knowledge and any honesty in carrying into practice the grand object of their sublime profession, they will seek out by what means they can most effectually and with the greatest certainty accomplish its godlike aim. And if they are sincere, fearless, determined in the pursuit, no little punctilios of personal dignity—no fears of the unreasonable censure of professional caste—no indolence of disposition—will deter them from reaching the goal of their ambition, from entering the portals of the venerable temple of medicine, and placing another stone upon its yet unfinished towers! Yet who has ever reached this point of honor without having encountered many difficulties, overcome a host of petty annoyances, and left behind him a shouting crowd of envious, indolent and petty minds, who can neither themselves originate nor call into service what is best, nor will allow those who do so to pass on unmolested by their sly and envious shafts! To these I shall allude hereafter.

While in the discussion of Inhalation, on which I have entered so fully in my previous letters, I make no pretensions to being exempt from the ordinary legitimate influences which govern human actions, I nevertheless claim for myself the highest and loftiest motives which associate themselves with these. The doctrines I have advocated have been received abroad in such manner as to afford me every reason for congratulation. The general disposition existing, to adopt my practice, gives assurance that accumulating facts, and increased experience, will, in time, make it the universal practice in the treatment of all diseases of the Lungs. A deep and enduring interest in the subject has already been awakened, and is rapidly spreading itself over the whole extent of this Continent. My previous letters, simple and unadorned as they are, have been read with an avidity—only to be accounted for by the intense interest taken in the views, of which they are the plain and practical exposition. In presenting as they did the rational principles upon which is based the practice of Inhalation, they opened up an entirely new and bright field of hope to those who, till then, were steadily sinking without aid under Consumption and kindred diseases of the Lungs. No mind open to reason could withhold its assent to the superiority of the treatment of those diseases directly through Inhalation,—a discovery, the vast importance of which, will only be fully realized when another generation shall have cleared away that atmosphere of doubt, uncertainty, jealousy, and personality, which inevitably, and ever surrounds the discoverer or pioneer of a new practice in Medicine.

I am free to admit that the course I have adopted in availing myself so largely of the newspaper columns is, for a private practitioner, somewhat of an anomaly—but anomalies must ever accompany progress in developing science, as in politics. I have not entered upon a warfare for my own good alone. I knew right well that the great interests of the community—interests of health and life—ranged themselves on my side, and that the Press of this country, essentially the curators of those great interests, would in good time mete out justice in accordance with the merits of the case at issue. Here again I have not been disappointed. The manly, fearless, candid tone with which the Press in this City, and throughout the widest range of country, have commended my views, and extolled the course I have taken, only confirms in me, the feelings of respect and confidence, which led me at the first to throw myself without fear upon its broad influence. The great intelligence and ability engaged in conducting the periodical literature of this Continent, is, in itself, one of the strongest arguments I could use,—if justification were necessary,—for the course I have pursued. Most heartily do I acknowledge the generous countenance and consideration extended towards me by the most enlightened portion of the Press on every hand. I owe to its kind influence the speedy dissemination of my views—and the partial accomplishment of what must otherwise have engaged the labors of a long life.

I am aware that there are some physicians, who, while they coincide with my opinions, and approve of Inhalation, object to my giving it publicity through the newspapers. But is this objection valid against a medical discovery which they admit to be true, and desire to extend to the utmost limit of their professional influence? Reflect on the thousands whose lives depend upon its employment, and who must die in total ignorance of this means of relief, if a knowledge of it was made contingent upon common rumor, or could only be spread through the slowly-widening circles of social intercourse! What I have effected in a few months, by publishing through the medium of the daily press a series of letters, containing a plain and intelligible explanation of the principles of this practice, would have required a whole lifetime to accomplish, and then the system would not have been so generally nor so well understood as it is at present. I contend that it would not have been so well understood, because "rumor" and "hearsay" are the worst of all authorities. Who does not know how truth is obscured, and error enlarged by the repetitions of "rumor!"—how simple facts grow into miracles, and how the plain developments of science are exalted to the dignity of revelations supernatural, if not divine!

Let physicians explain their views and experience in simple and familiar language to the people. Let them abandon the monopoly of this species of knowledge, and plainly explain the information they possess on diseases of general importance—the means by which they are enabled to attain more success than was previously thought possible—what means they employ to obtain that success, and, my word for it, they will reap a rich reward in the increased confidence of the public, and a far more satisfactory intercourse with their patients, whose correct information will enable them to coöperate with the efforts of their physician to subdue and eradicate disease.

It is not my purpose to plead in extenuation of my own course in this respect, for I have always hitherto regarded, and ever shall regard it, as one of simple duty; but I design to do so in behalf of another system and of other discoveries of equal importance to a large class of the afflicted. Within the past fortnight there has been inaugurated in this City, mainly through the exertions of Dr. J. MARION SIMS, a Hospital for the treatment of certain painful and fatal diseases incident to the female system, designed to give to the afflicted poor the advantage of his large experience and of certain brilliant discoveries which he has made in the treatment of those special forms of disease. It is not necessary for me to explain in what the merit of his discoveries consists,—suffice it to know that they were frankly admitted and warmly commended by Drs. FRANCIS, GREEN, GILMAN, REESE, DIXON and others, whose disinterestedness and sincerity on this occasion none will surely question. The venerable father of New-York Medicine speaks of "the admirable treatment of Dr. SIMS, his indefatigable zeal and enthusiastic devotion." Dr. GREEN commends "the surpassing skill exhibited in the treatment of this class of terrible diseases by his friend Dr. SIMS." Dr. GILMAN endorsed these sentiments, and "exhibited throughout his address a liberality towards the enterprise, and assured the meeting of his hearty and cordial coöperation." Dr. FOSTER tells us "that all attempts at cure had proved failures until the time of Dr. SIMS' discoveries." Dr. DIXON described in glowing eloquence "the perseverance and enthusiastic labors, with the method resulting from his numerous and trying experiments, by which a cure could now be effected in two weeks." Since Dr. SIMS has thus triumphantly demonstrated the great value and importance of his discoveries, and since the profession have so cordially and publicly admitted them, I ask, in the name of humanity, and on behalf of the thousands of suffering women, is not his duty a plain and simple one? Ought he not, by every means within his power, to extend a knowledge of his ability and practice, that the afflicted everywhere in our land may avail themselves of its benefits? Does not the benevolence of his heart—the dictates of his reason—his own interests in the certainty of his success, call upon him to disseminate information on the means of relief within his power to afford? How is this to be achieved? There is but one effectual method, one perfect medium—and that medium is the public press. Either he must explain his system thoroughly himself, or thousands in the agony of disease will be denied its advantages, unless, as has already been the case to a limited extent, the press, in its generous regard for the interests of humanity, sends forth a gratuitous, but necessarily imperfect statement of it. One or other of these contingencies is inevitable. I leave it to Dr. SIMS to determine which is the most straight-forward and manly course. There is a wide distinction to be drawn between the publication of a true description of disease with the principles which should govern its treatment, and the advertisement of a medicine or nostrum for which the advertiser claims certain extravagant and improbable virtues. The first explains the nature and causes of the disease, and the reason why a particular course of treatment should result in a cure. The second presumptuously asserts, without assigning a reason, that a particular remedy will cure. The former appeals to the intellect and reason of the reader—the latter mendaciously tampers with his credulity. The one course is the comely and legitimate offspring of true and humane science—the other can only be characterized as the unseemly, and monstrous abortion of Quackery!

The announcement of Inhalation as a rational and systematized mode of treating Disease, stands unquestionably foremost among the discoveries in medicine of the present century. It is not surprising, therefore, that the explanations given in my letters, and the high and commanding importance of the subject, should arouse and engross the attention, not only of the people, but of the profession, to the extent they have done. In a climate like this, where Pulmonary Diseases are so prevalent and so fatal, and where, too, a profound conviction of the utter uselessness of the usual means employed by the profession, based on the melancholy experience of the past, pervades all classes of the community, this interesting discovery could not but be hailed with the heartiest welcome by every honest, benevolent and intelligent practitioner. It is always gratifying to a man of right feeling to have the approbation of his fellow men. This is particularly true when that approval comes from his brethren in the same profession. It argues strongly in behalf of the manliness of mind, the justice and generosity of character, which is sufficient to overcome those petty jealousies and personal envyings which unfortunately prevail to too great an extent in our profession. It enhances largely our respect for the bright side of humanity, and leads us still to hope that a better day of professional liberality and brotherly kindness will ultimately smooth down the asperities of rival systems, leading physicians to practice what is best,—regarding less the school wherein it is taught, than the excellency of its results.

These reflections force themselves upon my mind as I regard before me hundreds of letters from Physicians throughout this country, whose candid approval of the course I have adopted and the doctrines I advocate, is amply testified in their own words. I receive their testimony with the greatest satisfaction, not as a tribute to myself, but to the system I have established—not from any personal feeling of self-congratulation, but as an indication of that manly character to which I have already alluded—by which they are induced to give in their fearless adherence to rational inferences and conclusive facts, when clearly presented to their view. Most gladly would I give a place in this letter to the whole of this mass of testimony, did space permit, but the necessary limits of these columns enable me only to make the following selections. Those whose names are omitted, will, I trust, attribute the omission to this inevitable cause, and not to any want of appreciation on my part.

CHARLESTON, April 21, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* Without the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, I take the liberty of addressing you, introducing my friend and patient, Mr. ——, of this city. Mr. —— desires to consult you, as he has suffered from repeated attacks of Hemoptysis, which have called into requisition the most efficient remedies in our profession. As my friend has expressed his reliance upon the sufficiency of Inhalation, we have guarded him against the injudicious use of such means of relief unless administered by a hand as experienced and responsible as your own. While topical applications are undeniably of benefit in affections of the bronchia, we cannot too much insist upon a proper degree of caution in cases in which morbid changes may extend further. I have therefore referred him to you as best able to counsel him in such matters, and am glad of the opportunity which this course affords me of expressing the respectful consideration with which

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
M. MICHEL, M. D.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I have read with both pleasure and profit, your letters on the inhalation of medicated vapor as a remedial agent in the cure of diseases of the lungs and air passages. That man must be a selfish, narrow-minded soul, who will condemn your practice or method in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. I have been in the field fighting and warding off death blows from my race for forty years, and should long ago have abandoned the idea that Consumption is curable, had I not had some experience in treating lung affections by inhalations, enough to satisfy me that it is not only reasonable and safe, but the only way in which a successful medication can be used in nine cases out of ten. Why not apply or introduce our remedies by and through the air tubes of the lungs by means of a medicated vapor directly to the seat of the disease? It looks to me like good common-sense treatment, and in my view and experience perfectly safe and feasible, when justly and properly done. I rejoice, my dear sir, that I live to see the day we have a modern Dr. HUNTER in our profession, who will work as great and good changes in the therapeutical treatment of some of our most fatal diseases as the ancient Dr. HUNTER in the knowledge of anatomy and the practice of surgery. I would bid you God speed, recommending your peculiar treatment of lung diseases to the afflicted.

Yours, most respectfully,
HORATIO ROOT, M.D.

RICHMOND, Va., May 27, 1855.

DR. HUNTER: I address you for the purpose of consulting you with reference to the case of my wife, which appears to me to afford a favorable opportunity for the treatment by inhalation. I must premise that I am myself a physician; but having no experience in this method of treatment I have preferred to consult you, who have made it your study—and are better qualified to adapt this mode of treatment to the varying character of each particular case. I do not know whether you are in the habit of stating to members of the profession the ingredients of your prescriptions. While I have no right to ask it of you, if contrary to your habits, you can readily imagine it would be a great satisfaction to a physician treating the case of his wife, to be informed of the precise nature of the remedies which he is administering to her, as he would thereby be enabled to direct their administration with greater judgment, and perhaps greater success. I may state in conclusion, that my attention has been especially directed to your method of treatment by a letter published by yourself in the *Home Journal*, under date of April 4.

I am, yours respectfully,
R. S. JOYNES, M. D.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 9, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Sir:* I have been a practitioner for upwards of ten years, and am willing to acknowledge the insufficiency of my usual mode of treatment in diseases of a Pulmonary character. Your theory of Inhalation seems to be based upon philosophy and reason. * * * *

W. W. WHEATON, M. D.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have been very much interested by reading your notes of a successful method of healing diseases of the respiratory organs by means of inhalation of medicated vapors. I have long regarded that method of treating these diseases as more efficacious than any other. I am, therefore, desirous of knowing the means which you employ. I have determined to write to you personally relative to the matter. What I most desire to know is relative to the mechanical apparatus employed for inhaling vapor and injecting into the air passages. Any information on the subject which you might be disposed to impart I shall regard as a personal favor to myself. I remain yours, respectfully,

W. H. WATSON, M. D.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Feb. 17, 1855.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.—*Sir:* I have for some time past been reading with much pleasure and satisfaction your several articles upon Catarrh and diseases of the throat and lungs. I am very solicitous of becoming more and better acquainted with your views and mode of treatment of the diseases referred to. As a voucher for my fair standing in the profession I would refer you to the books of the American Medical Association of which I am a member. I thought, if it met your approbation, of visiting New-York, and becoming personally acquainted with your method of diagnosis, treatment, instruments, &c. May I hope for a favorable reply to this wish? I am very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, M. D.

MEDINA, Dec. 4, 1854.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I am a medical practitioner of many years' experience, during which I have become unwilling and afflicted witness to the ravages of that fell destroyer of human life—pulmonary consumption; and, in common with the mass of our profession, have been deeply and painfully impressed with the humiliating conviction of the utter impotence of all remedial means yet devised to arrest the progress of this rapidly-increasing and fatal malady. After carefully perusing your articles, I could not suppress the desire to know something more of a means which, if we yield assent to your reasoning and your conclusions, is to effect a complete revolution in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs. Now, Sir, the object of the present communication is to ascertain whether you design to diffuse this knowledge which you have acquired among your medical brethren who desire it, or whether, on the other hand, you mean to retain it for your own individual advantage as you have a perfect right to do? I deem the position which you occupy, in reference to this reform, as far above the range of little minds; and, as long as you can back up your opinions, with the best medical reasoning, and above all, with successful cases, you need not fear the assaults of envy or malice.

Respectfully, yours,
N. STEBBINS, M. D.

MT. PLEASANT, N. J., May 1, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Sir:* I embrace the present opportunity of addressing you in regard to your treatment of diseases of the Lungs. I graduated in [illegible], at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. I have discovered the folly and utter mal-practice of loading the stomach with drugs for the purpose of relieving the Lungs, both by observation and my own sad experience. I now refer to you for advice and *modus medendi*. I should feel obliged if you would answer by return mail.

Yours, respectfully,
J. C. WINTER, M. D.

MARTINSVILLE, Belmont County, Ohio, April 28, 1855.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.: Having read your letters on the subject of "Diseases of the Lungs," which embody more true philosophy and common sense than all I have ever read on that subject summed up together, I am constrained to consult you on the following case: My father, Dr. WM. SCHOOLEY, of Somerton, &c. Being entirely convinced of the importance of the truths taught in your letters, I am extremely anxious to become acquainted with the practical details of your system of treatment. In the last five years I have made several blundering attempts in the direction of your system, but they have been uncertain and [illegible]. My practice is quite large, and I can have many opportunities of testing it. I must add, that my experience in the treatment of this class of diseases is sad and humiliating in the last degree—any successful mode would be a benefaction to the race, and would insure undying fame and the gratitude of all nations. Please write to me at your earliest leisure. In haste, very truly yours,

L. SCHOOLEY, M. D.

BELL-AIR, Ohio, March 21, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* Having been engaged in the general practice of medicine for several years, and I have determined to devote my attention to diseases of the respiratory system, and have thought of coming to New-York to attend the Hospitals. But having read your communications on Consumption. I have thought that you could probably give me more instruction on the subject than I could get anywhere else.

Very truly, yours,
JOSEPH GASTON, M. D.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1855.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* The subjects of the letters published by you for some time past in the New-York papers are very interesting; to me they are more particularly so in view of the fact, that several of my immediate relatives are afflicted with diseases of the throat and lungs, which have hitherto baffled my skill, assisted by the advice of the best Physicians in this region. Now, in order to avail ourselves of your skill, I had thought of spending some time with you for the purpose of learning your manner of preparing remedies for inhalation, in order that I might make a last effort to save my friends.

E. B. PAINE, M. D.

BENTON CENTRE, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* Your letters recently published in the New-York *Tribune*, relating to your mode of healing Bronchial and Pulmonary diseases by Inhalation, have been thus far marked with a degree of candor sufficient to enlist my attention, and consequently led me to give them a careful perusal. Your remarks upon the treatment of Nasal Catarrh, are just, and certainly worthy the attention of any practitioner.

Yours respectfully,
WM. L. TWITCHELL, M. D.,
Benton Centre, Yates County.

SHERBURNE, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 27, 1855.

DR. R. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I have been for over thirty years in the practice of medicine, and have not for that length of time found anything upon which to build the least hopes of ultimate success on the treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis until I obtained your Theory of Inhalation. But I am now thoroughly convinced that there is now Balm in Gilead for the consumptive invalid. From the import of your work you seem to manifest much of a philanthropic spirit for the good of mankind. I therefore have a great anxiety to collect information, should you feel disposed to give it, on the following particulars. * * * * *

Respectfully, &c.
B. H. MARKS, M. D.

UPPER MARLBORO', Prince George Co., Md., March 17, 1855.

DR. HUNTER: I have been reading with great satisfaction your letters in the New-York *Herald* on Consumption, the opprobrium of medicine, and would like to apply your treatment by Inhalation to my patients, suffering from Pulmonary diseases. Any information you may give shall be considered strictly confidential; and as it is not in the power of the poor in a so distant "State," to place themselves under your immediate care, you can serve the cause of humanity by placing your remedies and their *modus operandi* in the hands of physicians, and in this way widen the area of your professional fame, and place the cure within the reach of those who are unable to visit you.

JOHN H. BOYLE, M. D.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 10, 1855.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER—*My dear Sir:* I admire your theory of inhalation, which I observed in the *Tribune*, &c. You mention the varieties of medicines to be used. I would be happy to know the mode of preparing them for inhaling—expectorants, for instance. Whether we ought to use the same articles of medicine we would if we were going to affect by stomach. I have a number of cases of bronchitis, &c.

R. C. WEIR, M. D.,
Evansburg, Crawford County, Pa.

MILAN, Erie County, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1855.

DR. R. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* Allow me to introduce myself as a physician, willing and anxious to use any means within my reach to remove disease; and having heard much of your treatment of lung diseases by inhalation, I would like to inquire whether and upon what terms you furnish inhalers, medicines, &c.; and whether the articles used are explained by you, &c., &c. If you can make any arrangement with me that will put me in possession of the treatment, please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Very truly,

C. H. NEWTON, M. D.

[illegible] GROVE, McLean Co., Ill., May 15, 1855.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* Being engaged in the practice of medicine, and having read with much interest your articles in the New-York *Tribune*, I am anxious to know whether the work you have written contains all that is necessary to enable one to pursue your system of treatment in Pulmonary Diseases—i. e., the directions as to the agents used, the mode of application, and the apparatus, &c. * * * Yours truly, A. J. CRAIN, M. D.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I have just finished perusing your little Manual on the treatment of the disease of the throat and lungs by Inhalation, and feel that it at least will afford a powerful auxiliary to the antiseptic treatment of Dr. BENNETT, if not supersede it as you intimate. From your work I am at a loss to determine whether you intend to imitate the worthy example of such men as STOKES, CARSWELL, GERHARD, SWEET, &c., by giving to the world the result of your investigation and experience. Yet I can't but think that a mind that can develop such truths must be associated with a heart so noble and big that it feels for the whole of mankind. Hence I would beg leave to ask if you have or intend to lay before the medical profession a detailed account of your practice by inhalation. If you have published anything more than the treatise I refer to above, I should like to know where it can be obtained. And at the same time would ask the privilege of calling your attention to the two following cases: I am an alumnus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, and have painfully felt by the loss of friends, the futile efforts of our art to combat with that fell destroyer *Consumption*, and feel that he who enables our Art to cope with it, is truly a benefactor, and must be too high-minded and noble to keep his skill from the profession at large for his own pecuniary benefit. In both cases the physicians have all given up. Now, sir, can I beg you to notice them and give me some hints in regard to what would be suitable for an Inhalent, and how to prepare it? You will thereby confer an obligation on your most obedient,

J. E. SMITH, M. D.

RACINE, Dec. 4, 1854.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* While perusing the New-York *Weekly Tribune* of date Dec. 2, I found an article written by yourself on the subject of "Cure of Consumption, &c. by Medicated Inhalation." The article pleased me very much, and I take the liberty of addressing you for the purpose of getting further information upon the subject. I am fully aware that the profession of medicine is very lame upon the subject of Consumption, and that the ordinary modes of treatment amount to but very little, so far as the prospect of a cure is concerned. I have investigated the subject thoroughly, and I can find no plan of treatment that is at all successful. The plan of treatment suggested by you strikes me favorably.

Yours, most respectfully, EDWARD EVERITT, M. D.

EDWARDSBURG, Cass Co., Mich., Feb 15, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I have recently met with some of your letters on diseases of the air passages, which have induced me to form a favorable opinion of you as a medical gentleman. Their tone and spirit are good, and as I am desirous of obtaining every improvement on the treatment of lung diseases, I wish you to mail me your book, and any other information that you may deem proper to impart will be thankfully received.

Cordially yours, &c. E READING, M. D.,
Practicing Physician, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Hygiene, &c.

HARTLAND, Windsor Co., Vt.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.—*Sir:* Several numbers of the *Home Journal* came into my hands [illegible] several of what appear to be a series of letters on Consumption and related affections. In these I have been very much interested, perhaps the more so, from the fact that you maintain the only rational mode of treatment, as it has seemed to me, for years. I see, also, in the *Independent*, a series of communications from Sim—n, but it seems he too [illegible] Quack to gain confidence from me. F——n has [illegible] the stream, and sails with the popular current, but I know him of old. Now, Sir, allow me to say that I have a simple request to make, which, if I am not mistaken in your character, will meet with a ready response; it is this, will you send me an Inhaler, inclosing a line, mentioning a few substances you find from your extensive experience to be most useful; and stating the proportions used? I know that after all, there is no universal rule. Every case must be met and treated on its own peculiarities, yet a word or two might save me an endless repetition of experiments, being both a beacon and finger-post, and will lay me under lasting obligations.

Yours, respectfully, HENRY HAYES, M. D.

CANTON, Ind., 2d mo., 1st, 1855.

DR. R. HUNTER: As my brother-in-law has sent by Dr. TODD for one of your *inhaling instruments* for his wife, he wishes me to inquire of you the mode of preparing the different *inhalations* consisting of five classes, as mentioned in your little treatise accompanying the *inhaling instrument*. I am a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. My sister, who has much confidence in this plan of treatment, wishes me to make the inhaling mixtures just as you do, and her husband wishes you to inform me the proportions and the manner of making your *five classes* of Inhalations, so that I can wait on her with increased benefit, if possible. Now just please to say if you will give me such *information*. Address EDMUND ATHERTSON, M.D.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have just had an interview with Mrs. D—, (my former patient,) and from the evident improvement in her case, and the statement she made, I feel anxious to become acquainted with the peculiarities of your method of treatment. I understand from her that you are willing to impart such information. I therefore take the liberty to address you, requesting you to favor me with a statement of your terms, length of time requisite for me to devote to the subject, and whether it will be necessary for me to visit you, &c. Yours, truly, D. J. EASTEN, M. D.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 17, 1855.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I regret not enjoying your acquaintance earlier. A friend of mine was a few weeks ago consigned to the tomb, who went everywhere to be cured of a throat affection, and consulted in New-York Dr. G——. He went South two Winters and last Spring to Dr. G——. I was the physician to his family, but he did not apply to me until he returned from New York, and I did not like to take him to hand him down to the grave. It would have given me much pleasure for him to have availed himself of your treatment. Very respectfully,

L. A. WILLIAMS, M. D., Lynchburg, Va.

NILE, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1855.

R. HUNTER, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* Your kind reply to my note of the 6th of November was thankfully received. I have used the balance of your prescriptions as directed in my case. My general health is somewhat improved, and the inflation of my lungs was more natural and easy during the time that I used the inhalants, notwithstanding its use caused considerable cough at the time. I find, however, that since I have discontinued the "Inhalants" I am relapsing into my former habits. It has occurred to me that your *Anti-spasmodic* and *Alterative Inhalants* may be well adapted to my case, but as I do not know what the composition is I will leave it all with you to judge, relying as I do upon your superior knowledge and experience in such cases. Hoping yet to be permitted to report my case as successfully treated, I remain with great respect, truly yours,

F. CLARKE, M. D., Nile, N. Y.

EAST PAW-PAW, Feb 21, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* Having noticed some articles from your pen on the treatment of bronchial and laryngeal diseases by inhalation, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject, believing this to be the only true method of meeting that fearful disease consumption. I indulge in great hopes of its practical utility, and am anxious not only to commend its claims to public confidence, but to test its efficacy in my own family. Now, dear Doctor, if you will render me assistance, you will confer a blessing upon us and a favor on one of your medical brethren, which will be remembered as long as life.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. HOLLISTER, M. D.

LONDON, C. W., April [illegible], 1855.

ROBT. HUNTER, M. D.—*Respected Sir:* Having for a long time perused the different letters you have published in the New-York papers, on the "Cure of Pulmonary Consumption," and last night having read what I suppose to be your last on this very important subject, I thought I would address a few inquiries to you on the subject. That I have been interested and instructed from the reading of your articles, I need not tell you, for a man must have very little philanthropy in his heart who does not rejoice at even the faintest prospect of relief being afforded to those who have fallen victims to that bane of our race, Pulmonary Consumption. I have a very dear sister, who has for a number of years been afflicted with *Bronchitis*, and who, I fear, in spite of all I can do, will soon sink into the grave, and I myself am strongly predisposed to consumption. Now I wish to try the efficiency of your treatment in her case. Will you be so kind as to inform me what is necessary to avail myself of your skill and experience? Your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BRADWAY, M. D.

FOX SPRINGS, Fleming Co., Ky., May 14, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* From the urgent solicitations of my brother-in-law, Dr. STOCKTON, of West Point, and what I have read of your mode of treating Diseases of the Lungs, I am induced to give it a trial. I trust I have been sufficiently plain and explicit in my detail, that you may not be misled, and that you may know all that is important to make a judicious prescription. You must excuse the scattered manner in which the history of my case and present symptoms are laid before you. Very respectfully,

W. G. NUTE, M. D.

LOCKPORT, Niagara Co., N. Y., January, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have read with much interest your letters on Catarrh and Consumption, &c. I am a broken down Physician in health, and from the interest I have felt in *reading your letters, I am induced to lay my case before you.* * * * Allow me to trouble you with the consideration of the foregoing imperfect sketch of my condition. I am so *fully convinced from your letters, that you have started up* on the right track for the cure of pulmonary affections and their concomitants, that I feel it my duty to recommend *those of my acquaintances who are thus afflicted, to apply to you.* Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH TREVOR, M. D.

ANDERSON, Madison Co., Ind., May 3, 1855.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* Your letter, No. [illegible], was placed in my hands the other day, and so much was I interested in its contents that I immediately ordered the back numbers so as that I might have the gratification, if nothing more, in reading them serially. In the conclusion of the last letter you offer the benefits of your system to those unable to visit New-York, by addressing you a letter, &c., &c. You say nothing about terms. My object in writing, is to get your assistance in my own case, which I will briefly state, premising that I am a Physician—a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia—session '46 and '47, attending my first course in New-York, 1844 and 1845. * * * Now, I wish to place myself entirely under your guidance, to follow implicitly your directions. No time is to be lost in putting in operation the only plausible treatment that I have seen or heard of for Consumption. I shall await your reply with great anxiety, and in the mean time [illegible] *scores of similar cases in my own immediate practice.*

Yours truly, T. J. McCLENAHAN, M. D.

CHATHAM CENTRE, Columbia Co., N. Y., June 5, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Sir:* I have been attending a case of some difficulty for two weeks—and having seen the effects of a severe case of throat disease treated by yourself with much benefit—and having read some of your letters, I mentioned to the family that it would be well to consult you on the case. * * * I remain, yours truly,

E. H. VEDDER, M. D.

[illegible], N. Y., May 17, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I have a patient whose case I wish to submit to you for counsel and treatment. I have long hoped and believed the time would come when lung and throat diseases would be treated by inhalation free from empiricism and upon truly scientific principles, and I do intend, as soon as a case or two present themselves (in my practice,) which offer a reasonable chance for cure, to give you an opportunity by sending them to you for treatment, in order to test the curative power of the system which you advocate and which to me appears full of promise and success. I received your treatise, for which accept my thanks.

Yours truly, JOHN E. MAY, M. D.

MONMOUTH, (Maine,) Dec. 15, 1854.

DOCT. HUNTER—*Sir:* I have read your treatise on affections of the throat and lungs, and am convinced of the soundness of your principles.

I have been a practising physician for 20 years, and, as a matter of course, have had many cases of the kind spoken of. I have bestowed a great deal of attention to these affections, and have sought for all the information to be had in regard to treatment, and have tried all the remedies, and too often to no purpose.

I have at the present time two cases, which have advanced to the second stage of Pulmonary Consumption, and I hate to lose them. As I inevitably must, unless I derive some aid from your remedies. If you can afford me information, or, if not agreeable, will state on what terms you will do it, you will very much oblige me.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES COCHRAN, JUN. M. D.

MALVERN, Carroll Co., Ohio, Dec. 11, 1854.

DEAR SIR: My attention was drawn to your letter of the 2d inst. I read it carefully and am favorably impressed with what you say upon Inhalation in diseases of the lungs, &c. I have a patient in the second stage of phthisis, whom I have induced to apply to you for relief. Please inform me if you can send an Inhaler and prescription; if so the fee, &c. Respectfully yours, S. F. BUCKENHROD, M. D.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., May [illegible], 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* Having read your communications in the New-York papers on "Pulmonary Diseases," permit me to say that they met with my approbation, and for some further information have been induced to drop you a line. I believe the "inhaling" process to be the best in pulmonary affections. I spoke to one of my patients, who is very anxious to try your process, and enclosed you will find a letter from him. The allopathic treatment has been of no avail in his case.

J. F. TOBIAS, M. D.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 12, 1855.

DR. R. HUNTER—*Sir:* Having perused your letters upon the subject of Pulmonary Consumption, lately published, and being favorably impressed by your views of Inhalation, I send you the history of a case now under my care, with a request that you forward to me, by express or otherwise, one of your Inhalers, with such medicines and directions as you may deem most reliable.

SYLVANUS EVERTS, M. D.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 6, 1854.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.—*My Dear Sir:* I am a Physician practicing in this City, and like every true brother in our profession, am ambitious to make myself acquainted with the best modes of healing all the diseases for which I am called upon to prescribe. I have been led to think very favorably of your treatment of lung and throat diseases, by Inhalation, and am desirous to learn more about it. It is not practiced here at all. It commends itself to my judgment and I wish to give it a trial. I am informed that you have written a book on it, in which you explain your practice. If so, it would give me pleasure to possess such a book, and if you would send me a copy by mail or otherwise, I shall deem it a favor, and will send you your usual price for it. Anything which promises me the least aid in treating these complaints so dreadfully common here, I am eager to obtain. With high regard, believe me, my dear Sir,

Truly yours, E. A. PERKINS, M. D.

EAST SANGERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I scarcely know how to address you, as my request may appear to you so extraordinary. I am a physician (of what is called the Old School) but do not confine myself exclusively to the particular kind of practice. I find there is a reform required in practicing medicine, as well as all other things, and I use all kinds of practice to guide me. I have seen notices of your treatment of lung diseases by Inhalation. I am very anxious to get all the information with regard to the treatment of that disease. I have read your book and the letters you have published, and have become very much interested in your mode of treatment. I thought I would venture to write you and see if you would give me some further information with regard to your treatment, and what the inhalants are composed of. By so doing you will confer a great blessing on the human family.

Yours, very truly, J. B. SPRINGALL, M. D.

NORTH BRIGHTON, Me., Feb. 13, 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to be a humble member of the profession here, in the Pine Tree State, and I look upon my duties, not with a single view to my own pecuniary advantage, but with an earnest desire to relieve the sufferings of those unfortunate persons who, in consequence of their diseases, are constrained to apply to me for aid. I have perused with much interest your contributions to the New-York papers respecting Pulmonary diseases, and having a strong desire, to attain all the knowledge possible in the science of medicine, I have taken the liberty to address you, though a stranger. In this cold region of our country, Consumption is cutting down the flower of our young men and maidens, and we can but look on and weep that we have no power to *stay the progress of the fell disease.* Now, my dear Sir, will you afford me any light upon this disease? Have you any treatises or publication setting forth your discoveries and views, which you will send me by mail? I have now several patients suffering with Pulmonary disease, and the remedies in common use by physicians I am confident cannot arrest the disease. I graduated at the New-York University of Medicine in the Spring of [illegible]. With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. FARNSWORTH, M. D.

SHREWSBURY, York County, Pa., Jan. 27, 1855.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I have read with great interest your remarks upon diseases involving the air passages, and am waiting with high expectations for your history and treatment of the lungs. I have been unable, as yet, to obtain your work on Inhalation, and I take this method of asking that you would let your servant call on Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND and get them to send it to me, as I know not their address, and also to inform me what other works you have published in reference to the diseases you have so ably written upon and published in the papers. Permit me to say that I am a practitioner of medicine of 11 years' standing, and yet confess my inability to treat consumption, though I have had six years' experience in hospital practice. Your kind attention to this will be greatly appreciated by

Yours, I. I. MORAN, M. D.

MADISON, Wis., March [illegible], 1855.

DR. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I write to you in behalf of Mrs. F——, wife of ex-Governor F——, of this city. She has been suffering for the last year or more from *Chronic Laryngitis.* * * * Having seen a very good description of the disease and its treatment in the *Home Journal*, she is anxious to make a trial of your mode of cure. Her treatment has been, so far, Homœopathic, but without any benefit as yet. Anything you are able to do to accomplish a speedy cure, will be gratefully received by the family, and yours, very truly,

JAMES E. GROSS, M. D.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal:

MR. SHAW—*Dear Sir:* I think many will hereafter agree with me that the public are under great obligations to you for calling their attention, in your paper of last week, to the subject of treating consumption by inhalation, as practised by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of New-York, and for the valuable extracts accompanying it, taken from the exposition of his practice. The subject is one in which almost every family in our land has a special interest. So rapidly is this disease increasing, that no friend of humanity can remain indifferent to the fearful facts. Consumption has long been the opprobrium of the medical profession. No candid physician but will acknowledge the impotency of his efforts when attempting to battle with this tyrant disease. After a practice of 23 years I am myself entirely willing to make the concession. The public also have become satisfied of the utter inefficiency of all the usual modes of treating consumption, and are looking imploringly for some source of relief from the grasp of the destroyer. Hence the almost universal resort to nostrums and panaceas which in ninety-nine cases in a hundred have disappointed the poor victims and left them worse than before. And yet an innate consciousness or belief exists in the public mind that there is somewhere a remedy—yes, a cure for this fearful malady, and that it can and ought to be found. I am fully convinced that that remedy is in the system of Inhalation, and that further improvements will render it an almost certain cure.

I have during the past season enjoyed the privilege of a free acquaintance with Dr. HUNTER, of New-York, and am happy in being able to attest to his kind and gentlemanly qualities as a man as well as the unaffected sincerity which he exhibits to all who call on him or seek his advice. From the several interviews and conversations which I had with him on the subject generally, as well as to his particular treatment by Inhalation, I believe him to be a man of science and deep research, and that he thoroughly understands his subject. Dr. H. uses no single nostrum. Each case is treated according to the particular symptoms presented. Thus the inhaling mixtures vary with the varying aspects of each particular case. I also met at his rooms and had conversation with several of his patients who had been a longer or shorter time under treatment, and the results were such as to afford strong encouragement and inspire confidence.

I would not, by these remarks, intend to convey the idea that all cases of Consumption can or will be cured in which this treatment is used. But what I would say is, that I believe that ordinary cases of Consumption, uncomplicated with inveterate stomach or liver disease, and where the remedies are seasonably used, may be cured in at least nine cases out of ten, and in such cases, too, as the ordinary remedies would fail entirely to cure. I have been induced to make the above remarks in order to second your worthy efforts to give light and afford hope to the suffering ones around us, and if it [illegible] to any degree to the cause I shall be amply satisfied.

J. M. PEAK, M. D.

COOPERSTOWN, Dec. 16, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Some months since, while suffering from an affection of the lungs, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to peruse Dr. HUNTER's book on Inhalation, and was so favorably impressed with the force of his reasoning that I immediately consulted him in my own case. For many years previous to this time I was an invalid, and had employed all the usual means of relief, even to spending a Winter in the West Indies, without obtaining anything but very temporary benefit. About three months have elapsed since I first made trial of Inhalation, and I have now no hesitancy in stating that I have obtained great benefit from Dr. HUNTER's treatment, (having gained six pounds of flesh in the last two weeks,) and feel that it is my duty to many of my professional brethren, and promptly and gratefully render him this public acknowledgment.

I am glad to see that on every hand the profession are beginning to admit the merits of Inhalation, and to publicly advocate it in the medical journals. I have seen enough of Dr. HUNTER's practice, to know that it is attended with extraordinary success, and possesses the highest claims to public attention. Similar results cannot, however, be expected from inhalation in the hands of others who have had little or no experience in the administration of medicine in this manner. Indeed, it is to be feared that injudicious experiments will lead, in many instances, to injury and disappointment, rather than benefit; for, simple as this practice is, it requires a degree of experience and discrimination, which, unfortunately, the general practitioner can rarely attain.

Considering that Consumption has held its fatal career through all preceding centuries, and that all the modes of treatment proposed to the present have signally failed, to what can the invalid look for health if not to Inhalation? To me, this seems the only hope science and humanity have to offer. The disease will not die out of its own accord—medicines administered by the stomach cannot reach it, and "change of climate" is a fallacy upon which too many fair hopes have already been sacrificed.

The history of the past is but a record of fruitless experiments; and from beginning to end there is not one page which our art can justly claim as its own that is not impressed with the seal of death. Our feelings and hopes have become so petrified by disappointment and failure, that now it requires a strong effort of the will to try to live when the remedy for our malady is before us. Many will wait for their friend's experience without acting or even thinking, it would seem, for themselves. Alas! such are doomed to learn their own folly in their own fate. While waiting for others to be cured, they lose the precious time that would have saved themselves.

Although long since proposed, it is only now that Inhalation can be said to have been reduced to a system of practice adapted to the many phases of pulmonary disease; and none can deny that to the judgment, experience and able advocacy of Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, this treatment is indebted for its introduction into the United States, and for the high and deserved popularity, both with the profession and the public, it has already attained by his success. A few years hence it will be regarded as equal to the brightest discoveries of medical science.

If I have written earnestly, it is because judgment, what I have observed in others, and what I have experienced in my own person, all unite to make me feel that the hopes of the consumptive are in Inhalation, and that none ought to despair of recovery while the means remain untried.

If I can add anything for information to what I have written, either personally or by letter, it will afford me happiness to do so. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. BEATTY, M. D., No. 29 White-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1854.

The inferences to be drawn from this interesting correspondence are at once conclusive and self-evident—the utter inadequacy of the old treatment—whether practised under the auspices of the Allopathic, Homœopathic or Water Cure Schools, is fully established. But the point to which I wish to call special attention is the weight of evidence to prove that Inhalation as a systematized mode of treatment was altogether unknown to the profession previous to my discussion of the subject. We have abundant testimony that it was not practised in the Hospitals, nor demonstrated in the Colleges, nor treated of in medical periodicals, nor treated of in books, nor used in practice, up to the time of my public advocacy of it in the newspapers—years even after I had been practising it in this country with special attention and signal success. I am thus emphatic, because many practitioners in this City and elsewhere, moved by that miserable envy, in such contrast with the foregoing correspondence, endeavor to insinuate themselves into the practice of Inhalation. Not in a straightforward manner, by "giving credit where it is due," but by taking credit to themselves at my expense. Finding the common sense of the people responding universally to my views as set forth publicly, they pretend to use and to have used a system of treatment of which they are utterly ignorant—having neither the knowledge nor experience of it sufficient to enable them to use it with judgment or any degree of success.

It will be observed that many of my correspondents, fully impressed with the importance of my views, write to me for information, wishing to obtain the materials and formula used in my practice. Most gladly would I accede to their wishes could I deem it consistent with the interests of the branch of my profession to which I have devoted such special and persevering attention. I have taken occasion to explain in my letters that Inhalation can only be used successfully when combined with that knowledge and experience so essential to the practice of any other medical treatment. It would not be reasonable to suppose that I could in the limits of a letter to a brother practitioner, convey the knowledge obtained by years of tedious experience, and yet without this knowledge he could not be in possession of data sufficient to enable him to practice Inhalation with any warrant of success; and failing in his results, for want of this experience, the practice of Inhalation itself, in its infancy, would be injured, and many without further trial would be led to condemn it.

In order to meet the numerous applications to me on this point, and to inform others without the necessity of direct correspondence, I wrote a somewhat lengthy communication to my professional brethren, which was published in the March number of the *American Medical Gazette*, a journal conducted on the highest principles of professional responsibility, the pages of which were thrown open to me with a liberality of sentiment, and independence of character, worthy the talent of its well known editor. Adverting to my letter in the *Gazette*, he thus bears testimony:

"Our readers will find in the Original Department of this number, a communication on the treatment of Diseases of the Chest by Inhalation, from Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of this City, who devotes himself exclusively to this specialty. We insert his letter with pleasure, addressed as it is to the profession, who will know how to appreciate it.

"It will serve us, moreover, as an answer to many of our distant subscribers who have written to us for information on the subject. They cannot fail to discriminate between Dr. HUNTER's scientific views in regard to diseases and remedies, and the paltry charlatanry of certain quacks, whose grandiloquent advertisements of "lung vapor in packages," &c., merit only contempt and whose employment of Inhalation is calculated to bring the practice into disrepute."

In this Communication, I gave cuts of my several instruments, "The Inhaler"—"Showering Syringe"—"Stethoscope" and "Pulmometer"—these I threw entirely open to the profession "as an earnest of my intention to give the complete result of my experience in Inhalation"—so soon as the pressing nature of my professional engagements shall enable me to reduce that experience to a proper form for the use of professional reference.

I am at all times happy to meet the wishes of my professional brethren, as far as I can do so with justice to my own interests and reputation, and shall continue to avail myself of every fitting opportunity to cement the bonds of fraternal feeling, by acknowledging the frankness and urbanity with which they have expressed their approval of the course I have pursued, and the practice I have introduced. From the first, I was confident of overcoming every obstacle that could be opposed to the adoption of Inhalation, and took as my motto the old Roman proverb, *Magna est veritas et prævalebit*—truth is great and will prevail. The foregoing letters show how fully the simple truth of Inhalation, as a principle of practice, has silenced the pride and prejudice of the profession and called forth from them the warmest expressions of commendation; while among the people its success has effectually overturned the old notion, "*that Consumption is an incurable disease.*"

Some notice will naturally be expected from me of those, who either from ignorance, prejudice, or selfishness, have not yet given in their adhesion to Inhalation. I would not disguise the fact that there are some in this City to whom my previous remarks would be wholly inapplicable. These I divide into two classes:

1st. The FEW who do not believe in Inhalation as a treatment for consumption;—so long as these manifest a tractable spirit, it shall be my aim to instruct them.

2d. Those who do believe in Inhalation, but who, in order to retain their patients under their own care, misrepresent me personally, and improperly attempt to imitate my practice;—these it shall be my pleasure to unmask.

It was my intention to have dissected these physicians who have been guilty of ungentlemanlike practices and want of courtesy, in this letter, as well as the "*tribe of imitators,*" "*medical speculators,*" "*change of climate and Summer resorts,*" "the ignorant and cruel practice of pumping liquids into the lungs," "the results of Inhalation; and the necessity of remodeling the treatment of Cholera and other infectious diseases," but I find that the space I am allowed in today's paper will not permit me to do so.

I shall, therefore, postpone my observations on the above heads until Monday when I invite for them the careful perusal of those they are intended to benefit.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway,
Friday, June 22, 1855.